INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1065

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

VOL. XVII NO. 274— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S GESTURE OF PEACE.

Offer Of Conditional Co-operation With Britain.

ALL-PARTY LEADERS' MISGIVINGS.

Demand Early Response To Delhi Manifesto.

MR. BENN EVADES QUESTION IN COMMONS.

GENERAL AMNESTY CONDITION PRECEDENT TO LONDON CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The following is the resolution passed by Congress Working Committee unanimously later than mid-night:—

HAVING REGARD TO THE VICEREGAL PRONOUNCEMENT OF NOVEMBER 1ST AND THE DELHI MANIFESTO BEARING SIGNATURES OF CONGRESS MEMBERS AND MEMBERS BELONGING TO OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE COUNTRY AND THE EVENTS THAT HAVE SUBSEQUENTLY HAPPENED, AND HAVING REGARD TO OPINIONS OF FRIENDS THAT RESPONSE FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE DELHI MANIFESTO SHOULD BE FURTHER AWAITED BEFORE THE POLICY LAID DOWN THEREIN IS REVISED, THE WORKING COMMITTEE CONFIRMS THE ACTION TAKEN BY CONGRESSMEN AT DELHI, IT BEING CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS CONFIRMATION IS CONSTITUTIONALLY LIMITED TO THE DATE OF THE HOLDING OF THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

DELHI MANIFESTO RE-ITERAED.

Resolution Of Leaders' Conference.

Later at quarter past one the Conference of Leaders unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"THIS CONFFRENCE HAS VIEWED WITH MISGIVING AND DISSATISFACTION THE RECENT DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT IN REGARD TO THE VICEROY'S DECLARATION. THIS CONFERENCE HOWEVER, DECIDES TO STAND BY THE DELHI MANIFESTO, AND HOPES THAT A FULL AND EARLY RESPONSE WILL BE MADE TO IT.—A.P.

JINNAH'S REPLY TO NEHRU.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

The following telegrams exchanged between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah on the eve of the Leaders' Confereace at Allahabad, explains the attitude of Mr. Jinnah who did not attend it. Pandit Motilal telegraphed on the 14th instant:—

"Inviting signatories Delhi statement and other leaders meet Congress Working Committee Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, 16th November, 5 p.m. Working Committee will much appreciate your presence and advice. Hope you will come as my honoured guest."

Mr. Jinnah replied:—

"Many thanks. Regret not possible cancel engagements here suddenly and reach Allahabad 18th short notice. My considered opinion invitation meet His Majesty's Government in conference should be accepted. Have already posted letter addressed Gandhi for you and Sapru. Feel confident Viceroy will meet in reason regarding questions amnesty and date conference and personnel."—A.P.

SIR CHIMANLAL AGREES WITH SIR T. B. SAPRU.

—:o:—

No Conditions Precedent To Conference.

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a statement to the Press emphasises that the preamble to the Government of India Act does not prevent even full Dominion Status being granted as a result of the Round Table Conference. The immediate concern of Indian leaders, according to Sir Chimanlal, should therefore be the achievement of political and communal unity, so

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WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

—:o:—

Jawaharlal And Subash Bose Withdraw Resignations.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The Congress Working Committee considered the letters received from Mr. Subhas Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru resigning from the Committee. The meeting resolved appreciating the spirit which prompted them to send their resignations, but requesting them, in the higher interests of the country to withdraw the letters. Both accordingly withdrew their resignations.

Pandit Jawaharlal will thus continue not only as a member but also as General Secretary, but Dr. Ansari will take over the work of Secretary at the time of the Lahore Congress.

The meeting also discussed the representations received regarding the last Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's election and President Motilal was authorised to send for reports on the other side of the case and to see if an inquiry was called for.—A. P.

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that agreed proposals could be placed before the Conference.

"ESCHEW ALL DISTRUST."

Sir Chimanlal says:—

"I am in complete accord with what Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said at the Allahabad meeting that it would be very unwise to insist upon certain things being done as conditions precedent to Indian representatives going to the Conference. He was perfectly sound in

(Continued on page 12.)

TOWARDS NAVAL DISARMAMENT!

—:o:—

France Launches Largest Submarine.

—:o:—

"SURCOUF" BEATS DIVING RECORD.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Cherbourg.—The French submarine "Surcouf" of 3,250 tons and the largest submarine in the world, was launched this morning. It has a cruising rage of 10,000 to 12,000 miles. Its crew number 150. Armament includes four 5.5 inch guns and a small seaplane. It is believed that "Surcouf" is able to dive 420 feet compared with the present record of 330 feet.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA CONGRESSMEN IN SEDITION CHARGE

—:o:—

Move For Trial By Jury.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The defence in the sedition case against the South Calcutta Congress Workers submitted a petition before the trying Magistrate of Alipur for moving the High Court for jury trial. The Magistrate gave one day's time, observing that petition might have been moved long before.—Free Press.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain To Leave For E. Africa.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain will leave for East Africa on December 12 to obtain first hand information with regard to conditions there. He will not visit South Africa as previously reported.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI'S PURSE SWELLING.

—:o:—

Nearly Rs. 3 Lakhs Collected In N. India.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to leave Allahabad for Fatehpur tomorrow morning. He returns from Mirzapur to-night having gone there in the morning. The total amount hitherto collected by Mahatma Gandhi during his tour in North India is about Rs. 287,000. Of the places visited so far in the United Provinces Meerut contributed the largest sum of Rs. 37,148, Allahabad being the next, the amount collected from there being about Rs. 31,000.—Free Press.

NO EXTIRPATION OF STATES.

—:o:—

Mr. Manilal Kothari's Address Before Students.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Addressing a gathering of students, Seth Manilal Kothari said the system of personal rule in States without anything like a constitutional check from any quarters, was responsible for the various ills existing in Indian states. Awakening of States by public opinion, not extirpation of Indian States is to be desired Seth Manilal depreciated the theory of direct relationship with the Crown and thought the supreme interests and welfare of the people lay in direct relationship with the Prince.

The speaker concluding appealed to the Youths to organise themselves for service.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Bombay Light Horse Sports at Santa Cruz on Sunday.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S LAMENT.

Foresees Fall Of British Empire.

SWARAJISTS AND DOMINION STATUS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

"Why are advanced Indian politicians willing to accept Dominion Status for India as the goal of National progress," is the question which Sir Reginald Craddock asks. Sir Reginald answers this question himself. According to Sir Reginald, Indian politicians are willing to accept Dominions Status as their political goal, not because they believe in it, but because they feel that Dominion Status will give them a right to preach cessation from the Empire without any risks attendant on such propaganda. Says Sir Reginald:—

"The Swarajists welcome the announcement by the Viceroy, because they know that Dominion Status after 1926 means more than responsible Government of 1917. These Swarajists believe that it will give them the right to preach severance of all British connection without fear of punishments, prosecutions and imprisonments."

Sir Reginald continues:—

"The Swarajists are avowed enemies of British Government and they are determined upon its destruction. They are completely confident that the louder they shout, the sooner the citadel of British Control will fall before their trumpettings."—Free Press Beam Service.

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Police Raid On Youth Leaguer's House.

—:o:—

BANKURA, Nov. 19.

The police raided the house of Mr. Bepin Bhari Das, Secretary, District Youth Association and Assistant Secretary of the Bankura District Congress early this morning and seized some letters. Notice under Section 144 was served recently on Mr. Das while he was addressing the Birbhum Youth Association and his lantern lecture equipment was seized.—Free Press.

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TERMS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

Mr. Benn Shirks Reply To Questions In Commons.

REFUSES TO INTERVENE IN MEERUT TRIAL

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Fenner Brockway drew attention in the House of Commons to the denaturalization of thirty Indians in the United States and suggested that representations should be made regarding that.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn pointed out that no action by Government could affect the decision of the Supreme Court which was irrevocable.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne requested for information regarding the constitution of and the term of reference to the Conference mentioned in the Simon-MacDonald correspondence.

Mr. Benn replied that it was premature at present to add anything to the Viceroy's statement.

AMNESTY OR JURY TRIAL.

Labourite Winterton suggested with a view to maintaining goodwill the granting of amnesty to the Meerut prisoners or alternatively giving a jury trial.

Mr. Benn replied that he was not prepared to interfere.

Mr. Freeman drew attention to the confidential circular issued by the Government of India to Provincial Governments not to encourage art exhibitions organised by the Congress.

Mr. Benn referred to the replies to the questions in the Legislative Assembly on 2nd September to which he had nothing to add except the opinion that it was no part of the Government of India's duty to support enterprises organised by political parties as such.

INDIAN STEEL TENDERS.

Replying to Mr. Hannan who suggested steps to secure pending contracts from the Indian railways being placed with British Steel Engineering Firms, Mr. Benn pointed out that the lowest satisfactory tender would be accepted unless the Government of India specially preferred the tender of the Indian firm. Mr. Benn was unable to take the steps suggested.

Answering supplementary questions Mr. Benn said that he did not intend to interfere with the well-established practice of permitting the Government of India to do the best for India and be as mindful as anyone of the needs of Britain; but, the interests of India must predominate.

SINGAPORE BASE.

Replying to Mr. Howard Bury whether the Dominions and Colonies which had subscribed to the construction of the Singapore Base were consulted before the cessation of work Premier MacDonald referred to Mr. Alexander's reply on the 13th instant and said that the Dominions were notified, but the Colonial Governments were not previously informed. It was not thought necessary to consult the Dominions Governments formally regarding the slowing down or suspension of work, but they, of course, would be consulted before any decision was taken affecting the scheme as a whole.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR AND HOME MEMBER COMBINED.

—:o:—

Hon. Mr. Tambe's Dual Functions.

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

It is doubtful whether the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, Home Member, who will act as Governor from 29th instant during the absence of Sir Montagu Butler for four months, will vacate his office. Consequently no question of filling up his office will probably arise.—A. P.

MEXICAN SENSATION

—:o:—

Counter-Revolutionist. Tactics At Election.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mexico City.—Mr. Ortiz Rubio, a candidate of the Mexican Revolutionary Party founded by the outgoing President Calles and the late ex-president Obregon has been elected by an overwhelming majority. But the adherents of Mr. Jose Vasconcelos, ex-Minister of Justice and leader of the anti-relectionists, are charging the Opposition with seizing the polling-booths when opened forcibly or menacingly preventing tens of thousands of electors from voting.—Reuter.

TORY WAR ON THE SOVIET.

FOREIGN MINISTER ACCUSED OF "GROSSLY DECEIVING HOUSE."

Stormy Protests In Commons.

Mr. Henderson Faces Sir Austen's Volley.

LONDON, November 18.

In the House of Commons Sir Austen Chamberlain drew the attention of Mr. Henderson to the article in the "Izvestiah" of the 5th November in which it had been stated that the 1924 agreement and 1929 protocol did not contain and could not contain a single word relating to the Comintern and that Mr. Henderson's statement in the Commons was a distortion of the agreement just concluded and asked whether Mr. Henderson would assure himself that the Soviet Government understood and accepted his interpretation of the Agreement before the Ambassadors were exchanged.

Mr. Henderson replied that in the protocol of last October which the Commons had approved on November 5th the Soviet undertook to confirm on the day their Ambassador presented credentials the pledge in regard to propaganda in the 1924 Treaty. It was the Government's intention to insist that this pledge which Premier MacDonald and he regarded as clearly applicable to the Comintern's propaganda activities should be observed both in the letter and spirit. The provisions of the protocol would enter into effect with the appointment of ambassadors which had already been done.

Sir Austen Chamberlain questioned the safety of proceedings with the exchange of Ambassadors when obviously the Soviet interpreted the pledge differently.

Mr. Henderson replied that in the event of a breach of pledge the responsibility for action would rest with the Government.

Sir Henry Page Croft asked whether in view of the existing great disturbance in the various parts of the Empire Mr. Henderson would make it perfectly clear that the position in South Africa and India had been cleared up before the exchange of Ambassadors was effected.

Mr. Henderson referred to the earlier reply.

Sir Henry Page Croft raised ministerial protests when he accused Mr. Henderson of fooling the house which were renewed when he substituted the allegation that he "grossly deceived it". Sir H. P. Croft withdrew "grossly" or the Speaker's intervention and on the Speaker's further reproof substituted the word "misled". The incident was then closed.

Replying to Mr. Peter MacDonald who asked if the Soviet had given guarantees against propaganda in India, Mr. Henderson referred to the terms of the protocol of October 3rd and the Treaty of 1924. Mr. MacDonald asked a supplementary question whether the Government of India had indicated the nature of the pledges required. Mr. Henderson did not think that a definite indication was given. He had already pointed out that the Dominions requested a pledge regarding propaganda should be applied to them.

When Commander Williams asked if there was any evidence that the Soviet intended to withdraw their propagandists or had shown good will Mr. Henderson replied that that meant going over the ground again.

Replying to Mr. Peter MacDonald Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated that the Government of India were consulted on the action taken by His Majesty's Government regarding the resumption of relations with Russia and agreed with the views expressed.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne drew attention to the Communist International's manifesto to the peoples of India and asked if its circulation in India was being prevented.

Mr. Benn stated that he had no information beyond what had appeared in the press.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

—:o:—

Volly Of Questions In Commons.

RUGBY, Nov. 18.

The Foreign Secretary was asked in the House of Commons by Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Conservative, ex-Foreign Minister, whether his attention had been called to an article published in "Isvestia," the official organ of the Soviet Government, on November 5th, and in particular, to a statement contained in it, that the agreement of 1924 and the Protocol of 3rd October, 1929, did not contain and could not contain a single word relating to the Comintern, and whether he would assure himself that the Soviet Government understood and accepted his interpretation of the agreement before effect was given to it by the exchange of ambassadors.

MR. HENDERSON'S REPLY.

Mr. Henderson replied: "I have seen the various articles in "Isvestia" and other newspapers, the general purport of which is as described in the question. Under

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POLISH WRESTLER ZBYSZKO.

—:o:—

Wants To Try Conclusions With Indian Wrestlers.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Mr. S. Zbyszko, a celebrated Polish wrestler has sent out a challenge to all the prominent Indian wrestlers in a letter to the "Liberty" of Calcutta, from the Olympic Development Corporation of New York.—Free Press.

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paragraph 7 of the Protocol of 3rd October, which was approved by the House on the 5th November the Soviet Government has undertaken to confirm on the day on which their Ambassador presents his credentials, the pledge with regard to propaganda contained in Article 16 of the 1924 treaty. In accordance with the statements made by the Prime Minister and myself on various occasions, it is the intention of the Government to insist that the pledge which is thus provided for in the Protocol and which they regard as clearly applicable to the propagandist activities of the Comintern, shall be observed both in the letter and in the spirit. With regard to the last part of the question, the necessary formalities have already been completed and the two Ambassadors appointed and His Majesty's Government have begun to put into effect the provisions of the Protocol as approved by this House."

EXCHANGE OF AMBASSADORS.

Sir Austen Chamberlain asked whether Mr. Henderson really thought it safe to proceed with the exchange of Ambassadors when it was quite obvious that the Russian Soviet Government put a different interpretation on the pledge from that which was put

(Continued On Page 8.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Decline On Long Liquidation.

UNDERTONE GOOD.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The share market was unfavourably affected by decline of raw Cotton prices. This helped the opening decline in Mill shares and prices further sagged on long liquidation but at lower level the decline was arrested by short covering. The undertone was fairly good. Tata Hydro shares met heavy selling pressure while in the absence of bull support Tata Steel shares also ruled easy. Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 718/12. Century at Rs. 297/8. Fazal at Rs. 522/8. New Great Rs. 156/4 and Swadesh at Rs. 390/ Andhra Rs. 685/ Tata Hydro Ordinary shares 1203/8. Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 1360/ and

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 726,71,15,21,18
Century 306,296,301,297
Colaba 127
Crescent 86
Fazul 528,18,25,22
Indore 370
Madhowji 28
Nagpur 468,61
New Great 161,56.
Pearl 315,10,13,12
Simplex 43,41
Swadeshi 393,90
Burma 761,60,58
Hydro 1218,1295,1203,2
Tram 138,37
Defd. 271,62,65,60,67,61-14
Ord. 65-4,63-10,64-10,64
Bundi 16
Indian 256,50,55,53
Katni Ord. 191,92
Alcock 303,1-14

new issues were quoted at Rs. 336/4. Alcock closed at Rs. 301/14 Tata Iron Ordinary closed at Rs 64/ and Defds at Rs. 261/14. Scindia suffered further setback and closed at Rs. 9/15 Bombay Burmah shares also ruled easy and closed at Rs. 758/12. The market shows no signs of confidence but owing to recent liquidation the undertone of the market is keeping good as a result of improved technical situation.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd 345
Apollo 50, nil 3.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200 201 155.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 718/2
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 467/8
Century 100, 297/8.
Colaba Land 100, 127/8.
Crescent 100 85/
Curimbhoy 250 nil 95.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-4-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 130.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60.
Elphinstone 100, 8/4.
Fazulbhoy 320, 522/8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 148-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc 100 10 113.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221, 370.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100 900
Kohinoor 19, 153-2.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200 10 xd nil 1480.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000.
Madras United 250 7/31 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50 nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 156/4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 312/8.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 3600.
Simplex 130, 20, 41/4.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 390.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2450.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 98.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd. 16-10
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1360.
Imp[illegible]tributory 125 10f
[illegible] 10f, 122,

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 16/4.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 85, 94.
Indian Cement 253/2.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/
Shahabad Cement, 10y 141/4.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17/4.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Defd. 685.
Katni Ord. 192/8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 735.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 115
Central Provinces 89.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Jhon 90, 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 653/12.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 685.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 137/8.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1202/8.
Tata Power 800: nil 577/8
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147-8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217/8.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 277-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y. 485 xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1918.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12.
New Indian Assurance 6y 19/10.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y, 305/4.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 214-6.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33-8.
Burma (1) Corporation 758/12.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10-6.
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Defd. 64.
Tata Iron Ordy. 64.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107-8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref 79.
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power 1055.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Ex-Gdown Bombay)

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 527/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/12 Highest Rs. 50/15 Lowest Rs. 50/8 Closing Rs. 50/11.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/7 Highest Rs. 53/12 Lowest Rs. 53/5/6 Closing Rs. 53/7/6.

F. P. Bales. 1929-30

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Receipts to date 18-11-29	5176000
,, Yesterday do.	35000
Exports to date do.	2593000
Stock at Ports 15-11-29	2499000
,, Interior Towns do.	1409000
,, Liverpool 15-11-29	714000
Visible Supply 15-11-29	5548500
Quantity in Sight do.	8559000
,, out of ,, 15-11-29	4766000

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 19.

As anticipated New York futures market declined 27 points and the local forward market opened at Rs. 319/4 for Broach A./M., delivery. In the absence of important buying, the session ruled quiet with further decline in prices on some liquidation and selling by export houses. Occasional rallies were lost and on the whole the market exhibited poor rallying power. Prices after opening at Rs. 319/4, declined to Rs 318/6 but again rallied to Rs 319. At this level there was increased offering and prices again declined to Rs. 318/10 but recovered to Rs. 319 before Liverpool opening advices were known. The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened weak at a decline of 7 points which depressed prices to Rs. 317/12. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Later advices from Liverpool were improving and the market here improved on short covering and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 320
Oomra D./J. 274/4
Oomra March 278/12
Bengal D./J. 218/4
Bengal March 225/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

November	187.00—3.90
February	190.80—3.80
May	194.30—3.20

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 19.

	S. F.	Fine	F. G
Bengal	225	221	21(
Sindh	230	226	22?
Punjab	225	221	21(
Rajputana	225	221	21(

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

F.G. M.G. Bengal D/J.	216
F.G. M.G. Bengal Mar.	225
F.G. M.G. Broach A/M.	319
Fine M.G. Oomra D/J.	275
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	279

DAILY READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

There was fairly good demand for ready Cotton and both office and bulls were buying. To-day sales are estimated at 3500 Bales conspicuous of which are as under:—

100 Kotak & Co. Pandharkawada 282.
100 Aboobakar & Co. Wardha 28.
200 Bombay & Co. Berar 276 1/2
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Muthia 19
100 K. Devchand & Co. Jaora 240
100 Do. Dibai 224
100 Finlay Mill Sujalpur 275
100 Tata & Co. Miraj 308
100 Forbes & Co. Shegaon 277
100 Finlay Mill Nanded 265
100 Ralli Bros. Pandurna 240
100 Do. Bombay Press 200
100 Do. Aurangabad 205
200 Nisho & Co. Arvi 234 1/2
100 Birla Bros. Saoner 258
100 Dawn mill Jaora 218
200 Do. Hansi 225
100 Do. Hathras 222 1/2
100 Do. Dibai 224
100 Phoenix Mill Hansi 225

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales. 2 Days. This year.

Khandesh	117	10,81(
Central India	343	12,90
Barsi and Nagar	932	11,83
Hyderabad-Gaorani	262	1,81(
Berar	2,654	46,21(
Central Provinces	1,478	14,34
Total Oomras	5,786	97,94
Dholera	180	6,03
N.-W. Provinces	1,299	31,21
Rajputana	75	3,532
Sind-Punjab	718	8,994
Broach	.....	5,208
Coompta & Dharwar	421	29,642
Westerns-Northerns	102	9,031
Cocoanada	.....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	3,605
Persian	.....	90
American	.....	1,180
Egyptian & African	.....	17,728
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	65
Total	8,581	214,918

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 14th Nov. This year.
Europe	1,540	152,997
Japan & China	1,765	146,651
Coast Ports	.....	2,996
Up-country by Rail	.....	20,355
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	8,826
Total	3,305	331,835

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Dec. close at s 8/9 1/2d. up 3-1/2d.
Mar. close at s 9/5d. up 3-1/4d.
May close at s 9/8d. up 2-3/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.19-7/8—1.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.28-7/8—7/8.
May per bushel dol. 1.30-1/2—1.
Argentine Liverpool Quotations
Nov. 2[illegible] up 120.
Feb. 18.90 up 10.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Prices Decline 26 To 29 Points.

—:o:—

QUICK COMEBACK ON LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The New York cotton futures market ruled easy on absence of buying influnced by lwer Livoerpool quotations and long liquidation. The market opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points which level proved to be the highest for Monday as it was followed by heavy liquidation. The reports from Stock market were unfavourable and demand for yarn in the United States is falling off. This decline in demand is likely to affect cotton consumption untimately and now we are entering a period when trade demand is the principal factor for price fluctuation in the place of hedge selling which continued hitherto. The recent rise was mostly a natural reaction due to technical readjustment and now there is absence of buying. Cotton on its own merits is now a purchase but recent developments of Wall Street and consequently their effects will not be forgotton in a day. In the next few months cotton prices will depend much on trade attitude but demolished financial conditions and artificial reductions in discount rates of money will not help materially at the moment. It is alright to say there is no failure on the New York Stock Exchange but the fact remains that there must be unequal distribution of money and the buying capacity must have undergone some change. Spinners have bought cotton at higher than ruling prices and such holdings and accumulations must be showing loss. This loss is likely to tell on the margin of profits to spinners and although we do not look for any material decline, there is little room for any big advance. Cotton will soon be a narrow trading affair and prefer scalping operations. The market closed at a decline of 26 to 29 points. Middling Upland Spot Cotton prices declined dollars 1/2 per bale at 17.50c.

The New Oriems Cotton Futures Market ruled easy and the Session ended in a decline of 25 to 23 points. Spot Upland prices declined 14 points to 17.25c.

Receipts at U. S. Ports amounted to 55,000 Bales and exports were returned at 35,000 Bales.

On parity with previous closing prices at New York the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points but in the absence fo buying prices decline on increased selling pressure and after wiping off the opening improvement the market closed at a decline of 4 points. Middling spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 9.71 and sales amounted to 6000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton prices declined on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 15 to 15 points. Empire Cotton futures session was quiet and declined 5 points with January 9.22 and March 9.28.

New York, Nov. 18.

Openng Highest Lowest Close

Dec.	17.50	17.50	17.27 17.28
Jan.	17.62	17.62	17.42 17.42

Highest was at the opening while lowest prices reached at 2.49 p.m.—

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"New York cables Wall Street irregular. Ginnings expected small Thursday."

Messrs. Gruuning and Co.:—

"The feeling here is uneasy. Wall Street market getting easier. American Yarn trade shows signs of decline."

Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and liquidation.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"12-45 P. M.:—Better feeling and advices from America bullish: but if prices advance further would recommend taking profit in view of trade indifference."

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 18.

December	17.28—28
January	17.42—27
March	17.72—26
May	17.98—29
July	18.19—26
Middling Spot	17.50—25

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 18.

December	17.24—25
January	17.38—23
Middling Spot	17.25—14

New York, Nov. 18.

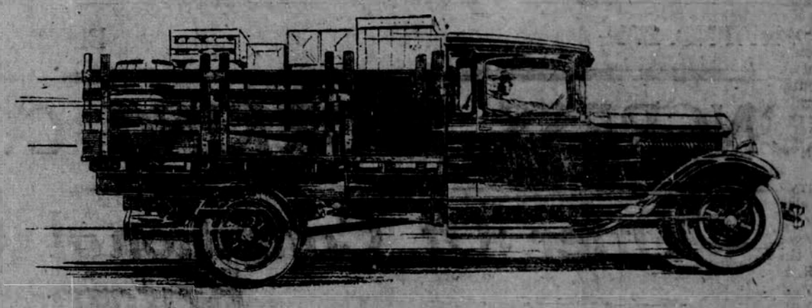
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	17.49
March	17.68
May	18.06

New York 11-45 a.m.

January	17.[illegible]
March	17.52
May	18.10

. . . DEPENDABLY BUILT TO THRIVE ON HARD WORK



For any hauling job, Dodge Trucks are safe, dependable workers. Open road or in the get-away, their speed and pick-up insure more miles, more trips, more goods hauled.

On the cost sheets—of any owner they serve—Dodge Trucks show records hard to better . . . . In operation and in upkeep, their cost is surprisingly low. Low first cost and long life add still more to their economy

Test Dodge Trucks with your needs in mind. Compare these rugged, modern workers with any other truck, no matter what its price. It will save money for you—earn money for you.

DODGE BROTHERS

235

DODGE BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

SOLE AGENTS:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,

16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Branches at:—Lahore, Karachi, Nagpur, Ambala, Dusdab and Mashed (East Persia.)

PRIMAPHONES

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PRIMAPHONE-ELECTRIC TABLE GRANDS are equipped with Patent Motophone Electric Motor, a Slow Speed Direct Drive Motor of World Wide Reputation, specially designed and manufactured for gramophones. It successfully replaces the old time mechanical Spring Motor entirely eliminating Perpetual Tiresome Winding of Motors, and is a real Boon to Lovers of Gramophones. For convenience and ease, ELECTRIC PRIMAPHONES HAVE NO EQUAL.

MODEL No. 225 Rs. 250.

Delivered FREE at any Railway Station or Port throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Illustrated Catalogue on request.

Sole Distributors:

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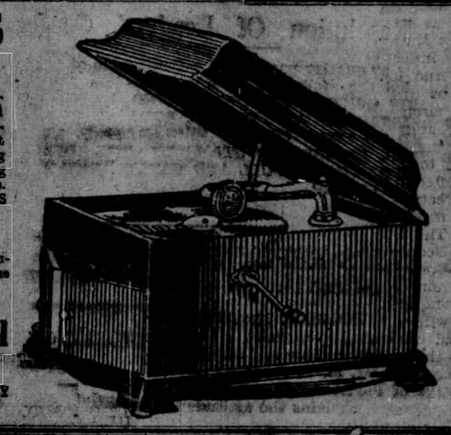
520-22-24, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Addrshipess:—"PRIMAPHONE."



LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpol, Nov. 18.

	Opening	Closing
November		9.32—04
December		9.32—05
January	9.43	9.34—04
March	9.52	9.43—04
April		9.45—03
May	9.59	9.52—04
June		9.52—04
July		9.56—04
August		9.57—04
September		9.57—04
October		9.57—04
November		9.57—04
January, 1931		9.57—04
Middling Spot		9.71plus.04

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

November	14.32—.17
January	14.28—.16
March	14.44—.15
May	14.65—.15
July	14.86—.14
November	15.00—.16
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	.....

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.55 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	5.30 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	6.15 plus .05
Bengal, Good	5.40 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.65 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	5.90 plus .05
Oomra, Good	6.55 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.85 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	7.15 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	7.40 plus .05
Broach, Fine	7.75 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	8.00 plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool Nov. 18.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

—:o:—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes 43/6 December s'ment. Nominal.
Barletta Russo, pe 62 lb Cargoes, 43/3 Nov/Dec. s'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australians Parcels 44 Afloat. Value.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels Nominal.

—:o:—

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25
C & F Calcutta,
Oct/Dec. 11/3 per cwt. Sellers.
Jan/March. 12 per cwt. Sellers
C & F Bombay,
Oct/Dec. 11/10 1/4 per cwt. Sellers.
Oct/Dec. 11/10 1/4 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi,
Oct/Dec. 11/10 3/4 per cwt. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard. Ribbed, lb. Spot 3-1/4d. Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 18.

Copper Brazlers £92.
Yellow Metal ...71.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £20 1/4 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £12 3/4.
Tin, English Ingots, £181-1/2.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,521

"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India, From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance—June 1929

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S Sherwan, Sallabhanna, (Faridpur.)

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
			11,120
21 Nov.	Macedonia* ..		10,954
30 ,,	Morea ..		16,068
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	[illegible]
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
			16,614
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		11,518
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		10,602
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,550
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 ,,	Naldara x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,619
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		10,946
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 ,,	Razmak ..		11,000
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£80
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
28th Nov. ..	Dumana ..		8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala ..		8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..		8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala ..		8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
22nd Nov.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
30th Nov.	Mirzapore *.	Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about		
20th Nov	Khandalla.	East & South Africa.
20th Nov.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
23rd ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
25th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi.
20th Dec.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aNagato Maru ..	5901	16 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 ,,
Yamagata Maru.	3807	19 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	6 2	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ San
Sado Maru ..	*5698	30 Dec	13 an

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	23.50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal G. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.C. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
	Lucknow City.
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Lyallpur.
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Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
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The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
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ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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WANTED—A GRADUATE, Strong in English and Gujarati. Salary Rs. 60—65 p.m. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, Surat, stating qualifications and previous experience, if any.
A 31127

WANTED.—Influential REPRESENTATIVES for a long established life Assurance Company for Bombay City and in all principal taluks of Khandesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra on liberal terms. Apply stating age, experience, references and turnover of business to Box No. 2387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33070

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily Edition with or without Sunday Edition or Sunday Edition only. Apply for Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
▲ R1974

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.
▲ R1988

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after election. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—"MALAKOFF LODGE," a large BUNGALOW at Mount Pleasant Road, with a big compound, motor garage, stable and servant quarters. Apply D. F. Cama, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.
C R2012

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Mr. Ghanshyamdas Bodulal has been carrying business at Mehkar Khamgaon and other places in the name of Narayanlal Ghanshyamdas. As there should be no misunderstanding I hereby give notice that I am not and was never interested in his business as a partner

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.
33119

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Application No. 757, Letter No. 757, Allotment receipt 1024 of 50 shares Nos. 31587 to 31636 of the Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., standing on the name of Dwarkadas Tharoomal Bhathiya, are Lost or Mislaid. The finders should notify the same to the Company at its Registered Office at Fort, Esplanade Road, within 15 days from this date, otherwise the share certificates concerning the above shares will be issued to the undersigned.

DWARKADAS THAROOMAL BHATHIYA.
R2013

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

—:o:—

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th November, 1929, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

TENDERS FOR COAL WORK.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, as Agents of The British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., invite Tenders as under for the year 1930:—

Tenderers are requested to submit their inclusive rates for:—

TENDER NO. 1:

(a) Transporting coal from alongside collier and trimming in bunkers of steamers, either in the stream or in the Docks.
(b) Transporting coal from alongside collier and landing and stacking on the Company's coal grounds.
(c) Loading and transporting coal by boat from the Company's coal grounds and trimming in bunkers of vessels either in the Docks or in the stream.

TENDER NO 2:

The same details as for Tender No. 1, but excluding boat-hire.

Rates are required to be inclusive, and should cover work by day and by night, and on Sundays and Holidays.

Tenderers are required to indicate the minimum quantities they can guarantee they can handle by day and by night.

All tenders must reach the undersigned by registered post by noon on the 2nd December, 1929, and the covers must bear the words "Coal Tender".

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
33109

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the Property and Credits of VASSON MOWJI, late of Billimora Hindu Inhabitant, a hair-dresser .... Deceased.

PURSHOTTAM MOWJI, of Billimora Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, brother of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY

The 2nd day of September, 1929.

Messrs. LAM & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
33124

BEST AND GENUINE MAKABADWAJA.
Highly recommended by Eminent Physicians.
To be had of
GRAY & CO.,
(General Order Suppliers),
21, Ashutosh Dey Lane,
CALCUTTA.
Price: Rs. 20, 32, 64 and 120 per bola. Quarter price to be sent with orders. (Eco.).

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1108 of 1929.

MANILAL DWARKADAS PAREKH ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) Messrs. ISHWERLAL JAMNADAS & CO., (2.) ISHWERLAL DAMODARDAS CHAVARI, and (3) JAMNADAS KUBERDAS PATEL ..... Defendants.

To
Messrs. ISHWERLAL JAMNADAS & CO., and JAMNADAS KUBERDAS PATEL, 1st and 3rd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to recover from you and the 2nd. defendant a sum of Rs. 4,039|- (Four thousand and thirty-nine) and interest and costs and that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 18th day of December, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. which time you must be present in person by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney and able to answer all material questions relating to this suit and with your books and witnesses, if any. In default whereof the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Summons dated 1st July, 1929.
(Sd.) E. Fahey,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. GHULAM ALI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
33125

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE AS A GOING CONCERN OF THE FACTORY OF THE "AMBERINE PRODUCTS, LTD." (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) WITH THE PLANT AND MACHINERY FOR MAKING IMITATION IVORY AND OTHER BANGLES, FURNITURE AND A LOT OF CHEMICALS AND READY MADE BANGLES AND PIECES OF IVORY CYLINDERS AND OTHER STOCK-IN-TRADE ALONG WITH THE GOODWILL OF THE SAID FACTORY AND THE PATENT FOR MANUFACTURE OF RESINS, AT MORI ROAD, MAHIM (OPP. MAHIM STATION).

Under instructions from S. F. Tity Esqr., Liquidator of the Amberine Products Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction in one or more lots on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, 1929 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES at MORI ROAD, MAHIM, as a going concern the Factory belonging to the AMBERINE PRODUCTS, LTD., with the plant and machinery for making imitation ivory and other bangles, lathes, engine, boiler, furniture and a lot of chemicals and ready made bangles and pieces of ivory cylinders for being cut into bangles and other stock in-trade along with the good-will of the said factory and the patent for manufacture of resins registered with the Patent Office in India.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the Liquidator at his office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Ship stores, old scrap iron; Cast Iron Pipes; Cable chain; Large Anchors; Disinfection Boiler; latrines; 2 Pumps: Steam Launch Engine; Manilla and Europe and steel wire rope; life belts; galley gear; old Linent Typewriter; Empty Steel barrels, Drums and kegs, Ghee and K. Oil tins, Packing cases, silicated cotton, etc., etc

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, November, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock and at 3-15 p.m. at the B. I. Dock the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MONEY!
THE ALL POWERFUL.
THE ALMIGHTY.
RUPEE
Nations fight the mightiest of Wars Commerce—Industry—and Labour grab at each others cores—Young and old cutting each others throats—the sacredness of religion being distorted—Even a father sells his beloved daughter to an old cronny.
ALL FOR MONEY
And there are slaves and slaves besides the slaves of MONEY automatically the Slaves of SOCIETY Victims of Illusive SOCIAL PRIDE The Snobs—The apparent rulers of SOCIETY.
COME TO HEAR THE FINAL VERDICT THIS SATURDAY.
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA.
DUBASH THEATRE.
New Charni Road.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY At 6-30, and 10 P.M.
JOHN GILBERT
In the Latest
M.-G.-M. PICTURE
12 MILES OUT.
8 Parts
Thrills—Gasps—and the Sweetest Romance in the World! with
ERNEST TORRENCE
JOAN CRAWFORD

INSURANCE.

East AND West
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Severa new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

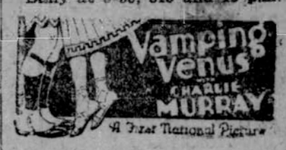
WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
THE NEW SKATING RINK
Now in Full Swing.
NEW and Novel Attractions weekly.
DAILY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY 20-11-29 AT 9 P.M.
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
AND
Mrs. HIRABAI'S CONCERT.
SATURDAY 23-11-29 AT 8-30 P.M.
SAUBHADRA
Arjun, Suresh Babboo, Subhadra, Mrs. Hirabai.
Krishna, Sawai Gandharwa, Rukamini, Mrs. Kamalabai.
SUNDAY 24-11-29 at 3-15 P. M.
New Drama New Drama
"MANAPAMAN"
Dhairyadhar:—SAWAI GANDHARVA. Bhamini: Mrs. KAMALA BAI
Laxmidhar: Mr. SOHANI.
Plan of the Tickets are open from 8 to 11 and 4 to 8 from the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
WARNER SHORTS
5 STAR TURNS 5
ALSO PARAMOUNT'S
ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING
NIGHT CLUB
SEE—HEAR—MEET
25 Great Stars 25
From:
BROADWAY'S HIT MUSICAL SHOWS.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.


EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
A WONDERFUL ATTRACTION
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
From the FOLIES BERGERE and MOULIN ROUGE PARIS.
In conjunction with
"SUN RISE"
A Wm. Fox Super Picture.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
United Players Corporation's Thrilling Picture
"THE MYSTERIOUS EAGLE"
Featuring
Mr. M. Ismail & Iras Crawford
Please Note—It is an Indian Picture and as an Indian Picture it stands in the foremost rank for the surprising stunts and thrills.
DAILY (4) Shows
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday at 3 p.m.
COMING—
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS'
"THE LOVERS"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.
Presents
"RIGOLETTO"
Booking at Rose & Co

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE ONE and ONLY
"BROADWAY"
After a Phenomenal Two Weeks Run at The Excelsior.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
One Week More
Vishnu Film Co.'s Popular Production
TRIUMPH
Featuring
Miss TARA, Miss LOBO Mr. BACHU, Mr. Bose & Mr. Atamahomed and other well-known staff of Sharda Film Co.
Story by Mr. Shaida, Photo & Direction by Messrs. Naval & Kapoor
Excellent Plots—Awful War Scenes—daredevil Stunts and fighting of the hero and heroine etc., etc.
Also STAGE DANCE
by Miss TARA Sweet Music and Song.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.
Krishna Cinema
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.
Next Week—Krishna's New Picture
ALL FOR MONEY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

S.S. "Macedonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

The Mahalakshmi Races, Winter Meeting, 1st Day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Rajputana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

ELECTION OF AN ORDINARY FELLOW.

Mr. Harry Hamill, B.A., I.E.S., has been elected an Ordinary Fellow of the University of Bombay to fill the vacancy on the Senate caused by the resignation of Principal H. R. Hamley, a Principal elected by the Principals of Colleges from among the Principals of Arts Colleges in the Konkan Group.

JOHN GILBERT AGAIN AT THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

Picture Of Bootlegger's Life.

John Gilbert is the hero of another stirring picture at the Capitol this week in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's picture, "Twelve Miles Out". The hero of "Cossacks", and "The Show" fame is now in another role; for all his exploits are on the roaring high seas, enveloped in the mass of the boot-legging trade. John Gilbert is well-supported by Joan Crawford, the heroine and Ernest Torrence. Those who would long to have a glimpse of Prohibition in practice around the coast of the United States would do well to witness the thrills seen on the silver screen at the Capitol in the "Twelve Miles Out". The daring life lived by the smugglers is typically personified by John Gilbert, who combines delightful romance with much dare-deviltry on the temptestuous ocean.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

A Great Film And Acrobatic Dancing.

A double attraction is being provided at the Empire Theatre this week. "Sunrise", the feature film of the programme, is a Fox super-production. "A Song of Two Humans", as it is aptly described, it portrays the chastening and ennobling influence of a plain woman's true love for a man who succumbs to the seductive charms of the "siren of the city" and ruins himself and his family after her. It is a moving story that goes straight to the heart, made all the more effective by the simplicity and directness of its plot and the cross-currents of conflicting passions. The leading roles are played by George O'Brien, and the young French star Janet Gaynor, the heroine of the "7th Heaven" fame, who as the simple and devoted wife gives a marvellously beautiful characterisation that is one of the main elements of the greatness of the picture.

The other attractive part of the programme at the Empire is the skilful acrobatic dances by Dandollo and Rowena, a pair of talented artistes whose performances have won appreciation at the Folies Bargere and Moulin Rouge, the famous revue theatres of Paris, and other Continental theatres. They are now on an Eastern tour, and one giving a short season in Bombay before proceeding to other centres in India. The best part of their performance was the "Garden of Dreams", a sort of fantastic and colourful scene in which some graceful dancing by the lady is combined with acrobatic feats of great agility and endurance by both artistes. Among their other items are the 'Suite Orientale', a duo-dance in Oriental costumes, and the 'Matelot', a sailor-dance by Rowena.

SEE THIS PICTURE
NEXT WEEK
AT
Krishna Cinema
Dubash Theatre.

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS

"Give The "Rest" A Chance.

(BY ESJI AAREN.)

Personally, I do not favour the idea of the Quadrangular Tournament, which is, to put it plainly a communal tournament which in the best interest of absolute Nationalism need not exist. But I also do know that this Tournament, which is an extremely popular one, cannot be done away with a stroke of the pen. And before you do away with it you must give the cricket loving public something equally tangible and of an equally high order from the point of view of the art of the game, by way of Inter-provincial Tournaments like the Inter-states Tournaments of Australia.

And further, as this Tournament has done nothing to thwart the progress of Nationalism in this country, it may as well go on for a considerable time.

But in such a case, the claims of other communities excepting those that take part in this Tournament for the present, cannot be overlooked and, the "Rest," who are clamouring for a place in this Tournament must be given a very fair chance. The "Rest" are quite a strong combination, and, as I have observed in my notes before, the only way to test their mettle, would be to give them an opportunity of playing against the winners of the Quadrangular Tournament, in a two-days' game.

It is certainly not yet too late for the Quadrangular Committee to come to such a decision. It will be only a sporting act and will be one more feather in the cap of the Committee of Management. You cannot the "Rest" away for long and the sooner they get a place the better it will be for the general good of the game.

CHAMPAK MEHTA.

Why was this young batsman of the Hindus satisfied with being only a good fielder and a plucky batsman? It would have been a really good thing for this youngster if he had tried his hand at bowling as well. I am particularly anxious about this lad and his case in a similar way is like that of Merchant, as far as his chances in the Big Match are concerned. He is certainly a plucky fellow and it will be a great disappoint to him if he happens to be left out. He has done remarkably well during this month. But not being a bowler, his inclusion in the team will have to be made from those who will be selected for batting and fielding alone. As far as I can see, the only serious rival this man has for the present is Pardeshi, who I am sorry to find, has been systematically butchered in the first place by the Hindu skipper. Any way, the remaining testtrial will decide the fate of this pair. And indeed, if both of them do well—and I am excepting them to do their level utmost—it will indeed be a problem for capt. C. K. Naidu, the leader of the team whom to take on his side and whom to leave out! I hope the better man—and in my opinion—the odds are slightly with K. G. P. —will come in.

A JODHPUR GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

Telegram To Viceroy.

In the course of a telegram addressed to the Viceroy, A. G. G., Rajputana States, and H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, Ranjitsingh and Ratansingh, "Prohits" of Jhabra allege:—

Pokaran Thikana tries to dispossess us of our Sargan village Jhacra. In 1928 Thikana people opened fires on us and burnt our huts. Our petitions to the authorities here and H. E. the Viceroy proved fruitless. Some men of Thikana attacked us with deadly weapons killing Khumansingh and injuring five of us severely. Our lives and property are not safe for which we are crying in wilderness since last two years.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling.)

	Remittances during the week ending 16 Nov. 1929	Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 16 Nov. 1929.
Sterling purchased in India	380000	6455000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury		7500000
Total	380000	13955000

Rangoon.—Mr. Desoddharaka K. Nageswara Rao, Editor of the "Andhra Partika", Madras, and President-electe of the first Rangoon District Andhra Conference arrived in Rangoon on Monday afternoon from Madras by the s.s. "Erinpura" and was accorded a warm and enthusiastic reception at the wharf by the Andhra Community of Rangoon.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 19.

Previous closing rate	17.42
To-day's opening rate	17.42
Difference	nil
To-day's Closing Rate	17.66
Difference	+24

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Previous closing rate	9.34
To-day's opening rate	9.27
Difference	—07
To-day's closing rate	9.39
Difference	+05

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A./M. Rs. 324-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 19.

Silver Ready	22	13	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver Forward	22	0	0
Higher	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay Nov. 19.

1st settlement	52	1	0
2nd settlement	52	2	0

HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE.

Govt. Appeal Against Acquittal Dismissed.

Judgment was delivered by Justices Patker and Baker at the High Court in the Government's appeal against the acquittal by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar of Prabhakar Narayan Muley, a medical student studying in Bombay on the charge of murdering his 17-year old wife, Prayaga.

The facts have already appeared in these columns. Briefly, the prosecution case was that the accused who was habitually ill-treating his wife with a view to extort money from her father threw her down from the terrace of his house at Ahmednagar. The accused is the son of Narayan alias Nanasaheb Muley, Engineer to the District Local Board of Ahmednagar, and his wife was the daughter of a wealthy millionaire of the Dolphole family in the Nizam's dominions.

MURDER IN A MOTOR-BUS.

—:o:—

Pathan's Vengeance On A Brahmin.

The death sentence passed on a Pathan, Kabul Mulla Momin, by the Sessions Judge of Thana for the murder of one Patwardhan, a Brahmin, was confirmed in appeal by the Bombay High Court.

The deceased was at one time a railway employee at Karjat where he had occasion to borrow from a Pathan, and had bitter experience of the hard terms exacted by this class of money-lenders. So, after leaving his service, he carried on vigorous agitation by speeches and writings in the Press against the Pathans. In consequence, the accused bore a grudge against the deceased. On July 3 last, both the accused and deceased happened to be travelling in the same motor-bus from Panvel to Uran, when the accused took the opportunity to attack the deceased with knife and cut his throat across from ear to ear in the presence of other fellow-passengers.

ANGLO-INDIAN WOMAN IN DACOITY CHARGE.

—:o:—

Parsi Merchant's Complaint.

On the charge of dacoity six persons including an elderly Anglo-Indian woman and her two sons were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday who remanded them in police custody pending enquiry.

The complainant is Minocher Curseth Katrak, and the accused are: Layland Biber, Leslie Biber, (both sons of the sixth accused), A. R. Mirlalin (Mahomedan), M. P. Ramesh (Hindu), E. O. Deah, (Anglo-Indian), and Mrs. Biber.

COMPLAINANT'S ALLEGATIONS.

Deputy-Inspector Foster of the Parsi Road Police Station who applied for the remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused were arrested on Monday night on the report made by Katrak, who resided at Dadar.

It was alleged that the complainant went at about 6-30 p.m. on Monday, to No. 201, Frere Road, Fort where the accused were residing. He was taken to a room on the first floor of the building under the pretext of discussing terms for buying motor-cars on the hire-purchase system. Shortly after he entered the room, the first five accused and three others surrounded and assaulted him. They searched his person and deprived him of Rs. 140. He was then threatened and forced to pass a cheque for Rs. 300 and a promissory note for a like amount. All the while, Mrs. Biber, it was further alleged, was watching from the next room what was transpiring. Subsequently, the complainant promised them the money if they went out along with him. They agreed to do so.

HOW ACCUSED WERE ARRESTED.

It was alleged that a taxi was then called and the complainant was made to sit in it. The first five accused also sat in the car. At the junction of Princess Street and Queen's Road, the taxi was stopped by a police constable regulating the traffic. Fortunately for the complainant, Inspector Merrifield happened to be passing by, when the former called him and reported the matter to him. The first five accused were taken to the police station where the complainant repeated the allegations.

During their investigations, the police recovered torn pieces of a cheque and a promissory note, whereupon they arrested the five accused immediately and the sixth accused later on in the night. As the inquiries were incomplete, the police applied for a remand of the accused till December 3.

Mr. S. A. Mehta, appearing for the accused, denied the allegations and applied for bail.

The Magistrate then passed the following order: "As there are reasonable grounds to believe that the accused may be concerned in the offence, all except the sixth accused (Mrs. Biber) are to remain in police custody till December 6. The sixth accused (Mrs. Biber) is to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and one surety and the surety to deposit Rs. 500 in cash. In case she fails to do so, she will also remain in custody till that date.

LALAJI DAY IN KALYAN.

—:o:—

Tribute To His Life Work.

A public of the citizens of Kalyan took place in the Andhra Association Hall Kalyan on Sunday last under the auspices of the Kalyan Andhra Association to observe Lalaji's Anniversary. Dr. V. W. Phadke presided. In his opening remarks the president paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the great departed leader and he exhorted the audience to follow Lalaji5s example.

Mr. Pratapagiri Ramamurti detailed at length the meritorious services rendered by Lalaji to the country and felt that had Lalaji lived he would have been a great help to India at the present juncture.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Kalyan appreciate the life work of Lalaji and realising that the removal of untouchability was his most earnest endeavour resolves that everyone should devote himself to the immediate removal of untouchability both in public and private life."

"This meeting records its appreciation of the great services rendered by Lalaji both in the field of social and religious life and prays that his soul may rest in peace."

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

(Continued from page 6.)

man, etc., can be disputed. If not how can his Church honestly continue to teach the dogma sof Redemption, The Atonement, The Deluge, etc.

3. Why was his Church against the Copernician System? Was it not because his religion was firmly based on the Mosaic Cosmogony?

3. What explanation can be give about Jesus predicting the end of the world within a short time before the death of the people he was addressing, and that the Sun, the Stars and the Moon will fall on Earth?

3. Can he deny that God was fond of flesh and blood, that he liked sacrifices and that he required the blood of his own son (himself) to wash away the Sin of the World and to appease himself? Has this a barbaric origin or not; can he deny it?

These four questions are enough. It will not do for him to reply in the columns of his weekly. In that case it will be ignored. Let him come out boldly and we shall deal honestly with these and other like questions. These columns are not closed to him and to others of his way of thinking. Maintenant, a *l'oeuvre!*

ITALIAN OPERA.

—:o:—

"Mignon"- At The Opera House

Produced in 1886 "Mignon" has been played more than a thousand times in less than ten years. Ambroise Thomas, the composer has lived up to the traditions of the French school. The music is light and elegant rather then serious and typically French in character.

There was a poor house at the performance given by Sig. Carpi's Company but all those present thoroughly enjoyed the play.

Several principals were included in a very capable cast and with skilful acting and fine singing made what appeared to be a rather silly story into a pleasing opera.

Sig. Gilletta played Guglielmo with polished ease and grace. A great tenor we have written about him before. His voice rang out brilliantly and he phrased beautifully. One should like to see him play Pinkerton in Madame Butterfly, which is also included in the company's repertory.

Signorita Diotti's Mignon was an excellent characterisation and her voice had all its usual opulence.

The famous Polonaise song by Signorita Henkina was rather flat. Perhaps, this good singer who has had a strenuous season has gone a bit stale, but nevertheless she made an attractive, coquettish Filina.

As Lothario, the Italian nobleman, suffering from loss of memory, Sig. Mauceri proved himself a consummate actor. His magnificent bass was heard to great advantage in several pretty duets with Mignon.

The gavotte, in Act II gave Sig. Cecarelli's orchestra ample opportunity to display their talent. There was splendid vitality in the Maestro's reading of the score.

To-night the Company repeat Rigoletto with Sig. Reali in the name part.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

—:o:—

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of Three Months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amount tendered was Rs. 3,06,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-8-9 and above were allotted in full and those at Rs. 98-8-6 were allotted approximately 12-1|2 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1 crore and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-12-3 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1|2 crores of three months Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, November 26. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, November 29. Other conditions are as usual.

"INSULT TO INDIAN WORKING-CLASS."

—:o:—

G. I. P. Rly. Workshopmen Boycott Whitley Commission.

An extra ordinary general meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Kamgar Union was held on the 14th instant in the Tiffin Shed, Matunga, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presiding.

Mr. Shadeo Trimbak explained to the workers the nature of the nefarious propaganda carried on by the Railwaymen's Union, all along the line, and moved the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

"This meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers of Matunga condemns the misleading propaganda carried on by the Railwaymen's Union to further the ends of their own clique and deceive the workers."

BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Prof. Johri speaking about the Whitley Commission said that no foreign Nation had the right to decide the fate of the workers of India, and therefore the workers should take the appointment of the periodical Commissions, that travel through the country at her expense, as only to strengthen the chains of slavery, as an insult to India. He moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed.

INSULT TO WORKING CLASS.

"This meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers of Matunga reiterates its condemnation of the appointment of the Whitley Commission because it repudiates the right of any foreign Nation to decide the fate of the Indian workers and as such takes the appointment of any Royal Commission to investigate and report, and ameliorate the condition of Indian workers as a great insult to Indian working class."

The third resolution which was moved by Mr. Chaudhary was as follows:—

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

"Resolved that this meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers of Matunga deprecate in such any importance whatsoever to the announcement of the Viceroy at Delhi, because it believes that nothing short of complete Independence based on Socialism will satisfy the toiling masses of India, and, therefore, urges upon the Indian National leaders not to lower the banner at Lahore, and carry on the fight for freedom of the Indian masses to its logical end."

The resolution on being put to vote was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kale of the Staff Union emphasised the need of solidarity of the working-class and exhorted the workers to unite and present a bold front to its opponents.

MR. GINWALLA'S CALL FOR UNITY.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla in his concluding remarks said:—

"I believe in a big Trade Union Movement on the Railway which shall consist of lacs of members like the European Trade Unions. I have always stood for Unity and am even now prepared and trying for it. But until all the differences have been settled and unity becomes an established fact, we cannot sit with folded hands. All of us have to try hard and work as much as we can to achieve the solidarity of the working-men which when once achieved everything else will become easy to obtain."

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm and shouts of "Kamgar Union-ki-Jai" the meeting dispersed at a late hour.

Inspection Of Medical Standards By Full-Time Commissioner.

—:o:—

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A serious situation has arisen following the decision not to provide for a full-time Commissioner of Medical standards to inspect on behalf of the General Medical Council of Great Britain for the supervision of Medical studies and examination in Indian Universities, as it is feared that the conditional recognition of the degrees of Indian Universities might cease to be a qualification for British Registration, says the "Statesman". But Indians opine that the proper course, in the circumstances would be to impose conditions making it necessary for the holders of British Degrees to obtain some Indian Degrees registerable in India.—Free Press.

The Student

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929

THE LAST OFFER.

—:o:—

The Leaders' Conference at Allahabad has, after very prolonged deliberations, unanimously passed the following resolution: "This Conference has viewed with misgivings and dissatisfaction the recent debates in Parliament in regard to the Viceroy's declaration. This Conference, however, decides to stand by the Delhi manifesto and hopes that a full and early response will be made to it." Inasmuch as the Delhi manifesto, in spite of its defective wording, is recognised by all as a conditional offer of co-operation, its reiteration means that the Conference has discountenanced after mature consideration both the extreme attitudes towards Government's offer, viz., unconditional acceptance of the offer and its summary rejection. The resolution might have been more happily worded so as to put special emphasis on the conditions of co-operation. But probably, the Conference was impressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's hint that "if the conditions for which they all stood were not fulfilled in time, it would be open to all to take a firm attitude and not to go at all to the Conference." It is also probable that the text of the resolution was so designed as to ensure the support of all the leaders at the Conference and to leave them a certain measure of freedom to adjust their attitude from time to time to that of Government. We feel never-the-less that it would have been more expedient to state explicitly—as Mahatma Gandhi has done, speaking for himself—the conditions implied in the Delhi manifesto.

In the last analysis the attitude of the country will be determined mainly by that of the Congress and for that reason the resolution of the Congress Working Committee is of special significance. The resolution runs as follows: "Having regard to the Viceregal pronouncement of November 1st and the Delhi manifesto bearing the signatures of Congress members and members belonging to other political parties in the country and the events that have subsequently happened, and having regard to the opinions of friends that response from the British Government to the Delhi manifesto should be further awaited before the policy laid down therein is revised, the Working Committee confirms the action taken by Congressmen at Delhi, it being clearly understood that this confirmation is constitutionally limited to the date of the holding of the forthcoming session of the Congress." It is clear from the resolution that the Working Committee has turned down the suggestion that the "No change" attitude of the British Government as disclosed during the Parliamentary debate should be regarded as a positive and final rejection of the Congress demand for Dominion Status before the end of the year. The Committee, as required by the Calcuutta resolution of the Congress, keeps the door open for negotiations till the end of the year. It remains to be seen whether Government avails itself of the Congress offer of co-operation by making a timely and genuine response to it, as is wished not only by the Congress but also by the leaders representing all parties in India.

In reply to the request of Mr. Wardlaw Milne in the Commons for information regarding the constitution of and the terms of reference to the proposed Round Table Conference, Mr. Wedgwood Benn has once again refused to furnish any information beyond the little contained in the Viceroy's declaration, on the ground that to do so at present would be premature. It seems clear that Government will not say anything more about the Conference till after the publication of the Simon Report. But that report has not much chance of being published before the end of the year and India has resolved to have nothing to do with it at any stage and in any form. In these circumstances the Congress has to prepare itself for arriving at grave decisions.

SPENT ROCKETS.

—:o:—

Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, came out with flying colours in the war waged on the floor of the House of Commons by the Tory battalions against the policy of the MacDonald Government towards Soviet Russia. Though Big Business in Britain is secretly glad that a resumption of Anglo-Soviet relation has been effected, their spokesmen in Parliament, the Tory Brigade, must make a show of exhibting their resentment against the signal success the Labour Government have achieved in restoring diplomatic relations between Britain and Russia. But the General who led the attack from the Tory side, Sir Austen Chamberlain, could find nothing better than a quotation from the Soviet newspaper "Pravda" on which to base his fulmination against the MacDonald Government. He expressed his apprehensions that the agreement recently concluded with the Soviet was capable of a different interpretation in Moscow. This line of attack fell flat, as also the volley of irrelevant protests from Tory back-benchers, one of whom was severely snubbed by the Speaker for having made the unparliamentary and unfair accusation against the MacDonald Government that they had "grossly deceived" the House. Mr. Henderson's exhaustive reply to Sir Austen Chamberlain must have greatly discomfited his critics and the Tory Press will be hard to put to it to make capital out of the debate after that reply. The Foreign Secretary assured the House that the pledge given by the Soviet Government in 1924, a pledge which was repeated in the 1929 Protocol, was one which the British Government insisted on being "clearly applicable to the Commintern's propaganda activities" and that they desired this pledge "to be observed both in the letter and the spirit". As regards those uneasy souls on the Tory backbenches who are concerned about the "disturbed state" in India, Mr. Benn's reply to a query later in the debate that the Government of India had agreed with the views of the MacDonald Government in regard to resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations, should be a solace.

"NO LIP-SERVICE."

—:o:—

The retirement of Sir Fredrick Gauntlett from the high and arduous office of the Auditor-Generalship was the occasion of a farewell dinner to him in the city on Saturday last. Well-deserved tributes were paid to this sympathetic and distinguished officer on that occasion and his speech in reply deserves particular notice because of the frank manner in which he sympathised with India's demand for Swaraj and for the warning he gave to those in whose hands lies the Indianisation of the public services in this country. He took justifiable credit for the fact that the Indian Accounts and Audit Department had led the way to Indianisation and remarked: "The success of Indianisation must depend very largely upon the attitude towards that question of each individual head of the department or service. There must be no lip-service to Indianisation." Whenever given the chance, Indians have distinguished themselves in the highest offices, but the chances are still very meagre although there is plenty of "lip-service".

EXCELLENT CHOICE.

—:o:—

In asking Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside over the ensuing session of the East African Indian Congress the Executive of that body had made an excellent choice. That Mrs. Naidu accepted the invitation at an extremely short notice speaks volumes for her high sense of public duty. Her presence in East Africa should prove particularly valuable at the present juncture because questions of grave political import to the Indian community are under discussion there and at Whitehall and her knowledge of the Indian disabilities in East Africa gained during her first visit should be of great service to her in guiding the deliberations of the Congress at Mombasa. It is a welcome feature of the visit that Mrs. Naidu will be able to return to India to attend the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress.

THE NEW AFGHAN GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

The British Government have at last formally recognised the Government of Afghanistan under King Nadir Shah. Other Governments will follow suit. The Soviet has already done it, so have the apologists of British Imperialism opposite Bori Bunder by their willingness now to refer to Nadir Shah as King. It took the "Times of India" some time to cease calling him merely an "Amir", but our contemporary now has fallen into line with belated grace. Assured of the friendship of both her powerful neighbours, Russia and Britain, Afghanistan can now make rapid headway in modernising herself under the cautious guidance of King Nadir Shah, who has given clear indications that he desires to rule as a constitutional monarch.

—:o:—

SPEED.

—:o:—

(BY AJAX.)

We live in hectic days of speed;
We have no time to pause and think;
We must be hurried, rushed, indeed,
Or in the slough of Sloth we sink.

Hurry, scurry, hustle bustle;
Life is now a furious tussle.

Men rush thro' air at miles a minute;
On land they race away like blazes;
We wonder what the glory's in it,
And think quite meaningless the craze is.
But they think it's otherwise.
So they gladly tempt the skies.

Gone are the blessed days of leisure,
When genial trifles cheered the soul,
When men could dally at their pleasure,
Nor dreamt of flights from pole to pole.
Now the race if you would gain,
Expedite with might and main.

A thousand things demand our care;
With folded hands we dare not sit;
Behold the stirring everywhere!
We needs must haste or we must quit;
Strain each nerve and strain each muscle;
Life is now a frenzied tussle.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

WHAT IS MAN?

(By Dr. C. L. D'AVOINE.).

Man is an animal, he and the Anthropoid Apes spring from a common ancestry deep down in the genealogical tree of life. He is not descended from any existing species of Apes. Such a statement, (that man and the apes spring from a common ancestry) when first made, only about sixty years ago, caused a tremendous uproar. Not only the Churches but many conservative scientists of that time were unanimous in denouncing such a heretical theory as debasing, immoral and impious. You can imagine the anger and indignation that reigned when science started to degrade man from his position of the "Lord of Creation," a fallen Angel, to the level of animal world. And the blow to religion; can you imagine it? To-day that the "sturm and drang" of this historical conflict has died down few, among the well educated, are surprised to learn that man is really descended from the lower animals. This was due to the firm conviction of the scientists of the truth of their assertion, and the calmness with which, regardless of the obloquy, the sneer, the gibe, and the ridicule of the vast majority, they quietly went on accumulating evidences to prove the proper place of Man in Nature. So irresistible and convincing have been these evidences that, to-day, there is not a biologist of repute in the world who doubts it. Why! enlightened clergymen now admit the fact and proclaim that it is futile to deny it.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

How has science proved this? Man's own body proves it. His embryological development is the same as that of any other animal; he, too, begins life as a simple cell and in developing it passes through all its ancestral phases. His skeleton is constructed on the same principle as that of a mammal; the likeness being closer to that of the Anthropiod Apes. He has the same number of bones and muscles as them. He is also a vertebrate; the physiological functions of his organs are identical with those of the higher animals: he suffers the same ailments as them. The analysis of his blood shows affinity with the higher apes and with no other animals. His body bears evidence of vestigal remains that cannot be explained in any other way except by the theory of descent. Of late, many important finds of skeletons have been discovered which unmistakably show his ascent from a simian-like creature to the present day Homo.

MAN'S UNIQUE POSITION.

Yet, for all that, man's position is unique in the world. He, alone, is self-conscious, is endowed with reason and is a thinking animal. He alone is a moral being. He alone can harness the forces of nature for his use. He alone has transformed the face of the earth and covered it with the marvels of his own creation. He has conquered every physical difficulty on the surface of the earth, he travels on the seas, explores the deep and soars in the Air. His imagination travels to the farthest stars, he has filled the world with poetry, with works of art and his music transports the soul to the skies. He scans the universe and tries to tear the veil in his search of the unknowable,—he wants to wrestle the secret of the universe from the gods. All this he has achieved by means of his brain-the most marvellous thing in existence. The mind of man, then, has no parallel in the animal world. Yet his brain—the organ of his thought—has also been evolved from the same stuff as that of the lower animals.

WHAT IS MIND?

If there is now a general agreement about the origin of Man's body from an animal ancestry, a good deal of contradictory views still prevail regarding the nature and origin of his mind. This mystery is due to the enormous influence that Metaphysics has had on the subject. Some would consider it an entity, independent of the body, a unique reality, distinct from matter. Others hold that mind and brain, i.e. matter, are different aspects of the same reality. In considering mind to be an entity, distinc tfrom matter—an immaterial principle—it would seem that some confusion prevails regarding the meaning of Mind and Soul. Many seem to make the two words synonymous, and in discussion of this nature, mind is assumed to be the soul. Probably this confusion arises with more frequency in the English language. In the French language "Pesprit" or "l'intenigence" which means mind has certainly a different meaning than "l'ame" which means the soul.

A PURE RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

If the soul is believed to have an existence, is the mind then the mirror of the soul? The existence of the soul, I take it, to be a pure religious belief which rests on no evidence. If is precisely on account of this that many, who hold the dualistic view of life, like to think of mind as an unique reality, distinct from matter, in other words, immaterial. The Unicists, on the contrary, take the scientific view that the brain is the seat of the mind, that both are correlated, and that mind has developed with equal pace with the material organism—the brain—The Key of Evolution, then, must be applied to the problem, and in doing so it is found that there is no real barrier between mind of man and mind of other animals; it differs in degree but not in kind. How the brain produces thought we do not know, but we cannot say that it cannot, because the structure of the brain is practically unknown, though we have an idea of its immense potentiality. Mind-force is doubtless a manifestation of cosmic-force. we know that this force cannot exist without the brain. We also know that it exists in certain degree in the lower animals, and is undeveloped in children and that diseases of the brain, senility, drugs, decay, etc., affect it, while in the brain of the lower races of mankind, this mind-force is hardly superior to that of the higher apes. It is precisely in this respect that a proper study of the brain is possible. Study it in its ascent from the lower animals, see its development in the child, in the lower races, until one reaches the brain of a Shakespeare, a Darwin, of a Beethoven.

MERE BLUFF.

I cannot conclude this series of articles without drawing the attention of our readers to what a Catholic Weekly, published in Bombay, says about them and the other articles and letters which have appeared in these columns on "Priesthood." In drawing attention to this my sole object is to expose the bluff of such religious writers. This is what the Weekly in question writes:—

"A local daily paper seems to have embarked on a regular Rationalistic and anti-religious campaign, but we are very glad that so far no Catholics have allowed themselves to be provoked into taking part in its discussions Serious objections and difficulties we are always ready to do our best to answer, but there is a type of Anti-Catholic whom it is sheer waste of times to answer to. Our policy in the xxx is to ignore attacks that are manifestly prompted by mere malice and themselves proclaim sufficiently the writer's incompetence. It so happens that in the present case the chief offender is a notorious example of both, and his articles and letters, we are assured, carry no weight at all in Bombay." The rest of the note is concerned with an explanation of the superiority of the Catholic priesthood over the rest especially as regards the questions of celibacy and vocation. This is, of course, inevitable.

Now, this is what I call a pure bluff, and doubtless the writer in this weekly journal depends a good deal on the uncritical mood of his readers, and their biassed and prejudiced attitude towards anything that questions the truth of their religion. Moreover, many of the readers being peasants who are imperfectly educated, it can safely tell them anything it likes. My articles were not meant as a malicious attack on Catholicism. While not pretending to be a learned treatise on science and religion, they were meant for those who desire to know a little, to have an idea so to speak, of the trend of modern thought on religion in general and Christianity in particular. The object was to show how religions have been built on what is believed to be a mistaken view of the Universe. God, the Devil, Good and Evil, etc. These ideas we honestly believe in, as also millions in Europe. America, and elsewhere have been exploited and proved to be untrue and erroneous though religion still continues to build on them. It will not do for the writer in that Weekly to evade the issue so easily with all his excuses, and by belittling the writer of these articles by imputing unfair motives, and all that. Serious questions have been asked and serious errors have been pointed out. It matters not whether they are stated learnedly or not. These errors affect Christianity seriously, (not necessarily Catholicism alone). If the writer of the said Catholic Weekly does not think these to be serious questions and difficulties, well, let him say so; but let him cease talking about malice and incompetency. These are well known tactics to avoid the issue of embarassing questions.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

He should, for instance, enlighten us whether the verdict of geology regarding the age of the Earth, the creation, the origin and age of

(Continued On Page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Disgruntled Experts.

The Hoover administration has shown a courageous determination to make an effective contribution to the Five Power Conference on naval disarmament by appointing only civilian delegates from America to it, the naval experts being sent over only as technical advisers to the delegation. This has caused acute dissatisfaction in American naval circles and a distinguished Admiral has protested against this "subordination of naval experts" by withdrawing from the delegation. But the public feeling in America will be, on the whole, on the side of the Hoover administration in this matter. If experts were to be the arbiters in deciding the question of disarmament, it is not at all likely they will ever agree. The previous conferences on disarmament at Geneva, dominated as they were by experts, have brought out this fact in the clearest light.

Indian Merchants in Britain.

The inauguration of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain two years ago was a belated step, but it is encouraging to note that the Chamber has done very good work during the two years of its existence. We learn from its annual report for the year 1928-29 that the membership of the Chamber rose during the year from 49 to 258. We share the Chamber's hope that a still larger number of Indian firms in India and other parts of the world will soon enrol themselves as members, so as to make the institution a truly representative one and an efficient means of safeguarding the interests of Indian commerce in all possible ways in the very centre of the Empire. The Chamber did much useful propaganda during the year, especially in connection with the Indian Coastal Reservation Bill. It also attempted to secure the appointment of an Advisory Committee of Indian merchants to the Indian Trade Commissioner, and we are glad to learn that the matter is receiving sympathetic consideration. We trust the Chamber will grow in strength and influence from year to year.

Law and Temple Entry.

While a few bold and generous trustees of Hindu temples have thrown them open to the so-called Depressed classes, some others have the desire to do likewise but fear that law is against them. The trustees of the temples of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community of Bombay appear to belong to this latter class, to judge from their letter to Dr. Ambedkar and from another published in the Press by Mr. Shantaram Narayen Dabholkar, who is himself one of the trustees. These trustees rely on the Bombay High Court judgment on what is known as the Dagshi Temple case in which it was held that because the temple was meant for exclusive worship by one particular class of Brahmins, other classes of Brahmins and by implication other Hindus could not claim the right of worship in the "gabhara" or the sanctorium of the temple. In his reply to the trustees Dr. Ambedkar rightly points out that the judgment in question is not decisive against the claim of the 'Depressed" classes for simple entry into temples as distinct from the claim for personal worship in the "Gabhara".

The Way Out.

Dr. Ambedkar cites another case in which the Privy Council held that a Zoroastrian who was not a Parsi had the right of worship in a temple built primarily for Parsi Zoroastrians. Relying on this case he holds that the claim of the "untouchables" for simple temple entry is legally quite sound. He suggests, however, that if there should be a doubt about the legal aspect, the question might be referred to some senior lawyers like Mr. M. R. Jayakar. We endorse the suggestion but would like to know if the Gordian Knot cannot be cut by the Goud Saraswats of Bombay meeting in conference and calling upon the trustees of their temples to throw them open to all Hindus.

The Reason Why.

Old Lady—"Here's a penny, my poor man. Tell me, how did you come to be so destitute?"

Beggar—"Well, you see, I was always like you, mum, a-givin' away vast sums to the poor and the needy."

MANAGEMENT OF BOHRA WAKFS.

Demand For Application Of Wakf Act.

APPEAL TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy has sent the following letter to the Rt. Hon. William Wedgwood Benn, P.C., M.P., D.S.O., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Sir,—As a member of the Dowoodi Borah community, residing in the City and Presidency of Bombay I beg to address you as follows:—

That the matter with which this letter deals is of a most urgent character vitally affecting the interests of the members of this community and is likely to be disposed of by the Government of Bombay during the next few days, for which reason I have taken upon myself the duty of addressing you this letter, at the request of many other members of the community, in the hope that before any decision is taken you, Sir, will take the matter into consideration and communicate your views to the Government of Bombay on the subject.

That on the 19th August, 1926, the Government by Government of Bombay by Government Notification No. 214/14 applied the provisions of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to the Bombay Presidency and Sind, and, at the same time, granted exemption to the Borah Community from the provisions of the Act. The period of exemption was to be for three years.

That before and after such exemption was granted very strong representations were made to the Government by myself and a large number of other members of the community, protesting against the exemption of the Borah Community as being entirely against the interests of the community and contrary to justice. Reasoned representations were made to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the then Governor, and his Ministers on the subject but without avail, except that it was conceded that the period of exemption should be for the three years only and, that at the end of that period the matter should be reconsidered.

MULLAJI'S UNTENABLE CLAIMS

The period of exemption having recently, namely, on the 19th Aug. last, come to an end, the community had expected that some announcement would have been made on its expiry as to the intentions of the Government regarding the question of its renewal. But no such announcement has been made and we have been given to understand that the matter is still under the consideration of the Government, and have reason that it is possible that in spite of the representations which have been made to the Hon. the Minister for Education by myself and others, the period of exemption may be further extended. How serious a danger to the community this would be and how detrimental to its general progress and welfare, I beg to represent as follows:—

Until the advent of the present Mullaji Saheb or High Priest it had always been the custom that Wakfs of all kinds were managed and controlled by the Trustees or Mutawallies appointed by the donors and proper accounts were duly published. No predecessor of the present Mullaji Saheb ever interfered with such management. The present Mullaji Saheb, however, claims that all Wakfs properties, no matter by whom bequeathed and for what specific or general charitable or religious purposes, are vested absolutely in him; that he has absolute right of control and management over all communal institutions and Wakf properties; that he is not accountable for his management of such trust properties to any body but the "Imam-in-seclusion"—that is to say, himself, and that he has the sole control and management, in his capacity as the Dai-ul-Mutlak, over religious taxes, charitable funds of all kinds and all the income of religious or charitable endowments or benevolents institutions of the Dawoodi Bohra community; and that he is entitled to spend any of them, or all of them, on such objects as "His Holiness may deem fit and proper, whether charitable and non-charitable, and that His Holiness cannot and should not be called upon to account for his dealings of any of the above funds and that, if anybody ever attempted to challenge His Holiness' position as the Dai-el-Mutlak or to call for accounts, 'even under the guise of the law of the land' he would be regarded as committing a sinful act." Incidentally it may be mentioned that these claims were found untenable and rejected by the High Court of Bombay in the judgment in Chandabhoy Gulla Suit. But apart from that they are not only entirely opposed to all principles and considerations of equity and justice but are wholly repugnant to Islamic doctrine; nor is there anything in the teachings and customs followed by the Dawoodi Borah community to justify such a glaring departure from the elementary laws and customs in such matters common to all civilised communities.

Unfortunately the members of the Dawoodi Borah community are to a large extent uneducated and illiterate. The penalty of disobedience to the Mullaji Saheb in such matters is excommunication, a doctrine which is absolutely foreign and abhorrent to Islamic teaching, but which the Mullaji Saheb none the less practises. I would refer to the memorial presented to the Hon. the Minister for Education on the 16th October last, in which these matters are set forth. Pages 5 to 11 of the said Memorial give in sufficient detail the tragic story of incalculable and irreparable losses which the community has suffered during the last few years.

WEAPON OF EX-COMMUNICATION.

Exemption from the provisions of the Wakf Act was granted by the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson in 1926, on the representation by the Mullaji Saheb and his associates, the community, as a whole, desired exemption. I can say emphatically that this not and never has been the desire of the enlightened and educated section of the community, and as for the rest it is obvious that its members are held in the fear by the threat of excommunication, which is held over all those who are inclined to assert a view contrary to that imposed upon them by the Mullaji Saheb, and which has been actually carried into effect in the case of many, like myself who have boldly persisted in the opposition to claims which are repugnant to Islamic doctrine in general and the customs and traditions of the Dawoodi Borah community in particular. In this respect, I would draw attention to the view expressed by Mr. Justice Marten (now the Hon. Chief Justice, Sir Amberson Marten of the Bombay High Court in the case already referred to above) that the weapon of excommunication wielded by the Mullaji Saheb made it difficult to secure impartial testimony and inadvisable to submit the question at issue to an open meeting of Borahs. The passages from the Judgment in which these views of His Lordship are expressed, are to be found on page 14 of the Memorial to the Hon. the Minister for Education to which reference has already been made.

I have already mentioned that the period of exemption from the provisions of the Act expired on August 19 last, without any notification by Government as to their intention either to renew or not to renew the exemption. I am, however, aware that energetic efforts are being made by the Mullaji Saheb and his lieutenants to secure from Government the renewal of exemption for a further period. In view of this disastrous possibility, I desire to place before you, Sir, as His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the ultimate authority in this matter, the following consideration:—

That in 1926 when the fatal step of granting exemption for a period of three years was taken by the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson, the enlightened members of the community were taken by surprise So unexpected was the decision that they had not availed themselves to the fullest extent of the opportunities that were open to them to prevent a development so unfortunate in its consequences to the community. I sought, however, to bring the matter to the notice of the then Secretary of State by means of questions in Parliament. All that resulted was the communication of a Departmental minute, (copy of which is attached) to the effect that the matter was a "Transfer Subject" and, under the Act, one, "purely for the Government of Bombay who are no doubt fully alive to the legal position relied upon Mr. Peerbhoy." The event proved that the then Government of Bombay were not fully alive to the position, for the exemption was persisted in, with what appalling consequences to the community at large has already been set forth above by me.

Further while it is true that Wakfs are a Transferred Subject, and that under the Act the matter is one for the decision of the Government of Bombay, the subject remains, so far as the general question of policy is concerned, one in which the Secretary of State is the final Court of Appeal. It would be unfortunate if it were to be held that any decision taken by a Local Government in regard to a Transferred Subject or a matter in which such decision has been left to them by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, were to be held 'ipso facto' to be beyond the final jurisdiction of the Government of India or the Secretary of State.

The object of addressing this letter to you Sir, now, is to save the community from the disaster of any hasty decision by the Government of Bombay, on representations made to them by the party of the Mullaji Saheb, I earnestly entreat to you, Sir, to give the matter your personal considerationfi in order that the Government of Bombay may have the benefit of your views on the subject, when forming their decision. I have the fullest confidence in your impartial judgment and in leaving the matter finally to your consideration, would represent.

WHY THERE SHOULD BE NO EXEMPTION.

Firstly, that the Wakf Act of 1923 was passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State with the entire concurrence of the whole Mussalman community of India, as an Act wholly beneficial to its interests and calculated to protect its members from the possibility of maladministration of Wakf Funds and properties, or their misuse or misappropriation by unscrupulous persons in the name of religion or otherwise.

Secondly, that the clause providing for exemption in particular cases was inadvertently accepted by the Legislature at the instance of one member belonging to the party of the Mullaji Saheb, and that the Assembly failed to take fully into consideration the dangerous avenue they were opening for the admission of abuses of the exception to the general provisions of the Act to which they agreed.

Thirdly, that the Government of Bombay were gravely misled in 1926, in accepting the representations of the party of the Mullaji Saheb that it was in the interests of the Dawoodi Borah community to grant the community exemption or that the community, as a whole, would desire, if it were left to their free choice, that such exemption should be given.

Fourthly, that the experience of the past three years and the facts set out in this letter and the Memorial to the Hon. the Education Minister leave no room for doubt that the privilege of exemption which has been enjoyed by the Mullaji Saheb and his associates during the last three years has been most used with consequences of a most deleterious character to the interests of the community.

OPPOSED TO LAW, JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

Fifthly, that apart from all other considerations, it is fundamentally opposed to law, justice and equity and public policy, that monies provided for the public benefit, whether charitable or otherwise, whether confined to any particular community or not, whether religious or secular, should be left in the despotic control of any individual or set of individuals or even any institution, who or which is to be free from the elementary obligations of all Trustees of public or charitable funds to render proper accounts of expenditure, and that this contention is borne out by the judgment of the High Court of Bombay in the case of the Chandabhoy Gulla Suit. (details of which are to be found in the aforesaid Memorial to the Hon. the Minister for Education).

TAKE A REFERENDUM.

Sixthly, that if the Government of Bombay, feel in any doubt to the general feeling of the community in the matter, the proper course to pursue would be to take a referendum by secret ballot. In this way they would be assured of obtaining the true opinion of the community as a whole, which would be given without any individual member of the community feeling an apprehension that he would be liable to retaliatory action in the way of excommunication or otherwise by the Mullaji Saheb and or his associates.

Finally I would strongly represent, that, even if the Government of Bombay feel that the community as a whole or the majority of its members, are willing to assent to exemption, they have no right to deprive me or any other individual member of the community of his rights and privileges as a subject of His Majesty the King which entitles us as individuals to enjoy the protection of the State for monies and properties left in trust for the enjoyment of and benefit of the members of the community or religion to which we belong, whereas the exemption granted to the Mullaji Saheb or the Government from Wakf Act, places us at the mercy of persons into whose hands the administration of such Trusts, intended primarily for his benefit fall.

In conclusion, I earnestly request that you will make due enquiry of all the matters herein concerned and general and particularly mentioned and take such action as will ensure the granting of due and proper justice both to myself and all other subjects of His Majesty the King, whose interests, welfare and lives may be effected by the decision taken in this matter by the Government of Bombay, and that if the Government of Bombay are in any doubt as to the application of the Wakf Act you will instruct them by cable if necessary to withhold their decision, pending such enquiry as you may be pleased to make in the matter and the communication of your views.

Apologising for having thus trespassed upon your valuable time.

"INDIA IN BONDAGE"

—:o:—

Application To Set Aside Forfeiture Order.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Before the Chief Justice to-day an application was made on behalf of Mr. Sajanikanta Das, printer and publisher of the book "India in Bondage" (author, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Sunderland) for the formation of a special bench to set aside the order of the Local Government forfeiting the book on the ground that it was seditious. His Lordship provisionally fixed the hearing three weeks hence.—A. P.

EX-HIGH COURT JUDGE'S PROPERTY.

—:o:—

Interim Stay Of Attachment

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Justice Graham and Mr. Justice Mitter granted an interim stay of proceedings against the Alipore Judge's order for the issue of a writ of attachment of the Ex-High Court Judge, Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath Chakravarti's moveable properties in connection with a decree obtained by the Imperial Bank of India for three lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

RECRUITMENT TO ARMY AND AIR FORCE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

The following vacancies are being offered for competition among Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates at the Army and Air Force Entrance Examination now being held in Delhi. Woolwich (Indian Engineers, Artillery and Signals) six vacancies; Sandhurst (Indian Cavalry and Infantry) not less than ten; Cranwell (Indian Air Force) six.—A.P.

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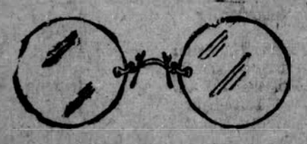

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HELPING EAST AFRICA IN HER CRITICAL MOMENTS.

Mrs. Naidu On Her Arduous Task.

DEPARTS FOR MOMBASA TO PRESIDE OVER INDIAN CONGRESS AT NAIROBI.

Approves Of Working Committee's Decision.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has been elected for the second time to preside over the ensuing session of the East African Indian Congress to be held at Nairobi, leaves today for dEast Africa by B. I. S. N. Company's liner "Khandala." Mrs. Naidu disembarks at Mombasa on the 29th inst. Here she will have an interview with the Governor and then proceed to Nairobi for the Congress which opens on the 7th of the next month. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu first visited East Africa in 1924 when she presided over the Session of the Congress immediately after the publication of the Kenya White Paper.

AN ARDUOUS TASK.

Interviewed on the eve of her departure by a special representative of the "Chronicle," Mrs. Naidu said that her task was by no means easy. This was going to be a very critical session of the Congress when problems of first rate importance had got to be considered. The most important questions coming before the Congress would be: (1) The introduction of a common roll, (2) Federation of East Africa, (3) Inauguration of anew Council, (4) report of the Hilton-Young Commission, (5) Sir Samuel Wilson's recommendations and (6) responsible Government for Kenya.

So far as the Indian community of East Africa was concerned, Mrs. Naidu observed, the most important of these questions was the introduction of the Common Roll. The federation of the four East African Colonies had also become a very live problem, and it had got to be tackled without any more loss of time.

FREE TO GO TO WORLD'S END.

Asked why, she was called at such a short notice, Mrs. Naidu remarked in her characteristic humour that she was the freest person in India to go to the end of the World at two hours' notice. At first she was a little reluctant to accept the invitation, as she thought that she could not spare time from her Congress activities in India but later on she had to revise her plans as the invitation became extremely pressing. She felt the urgency of the call to East Africa since she was greatly interested in the Indian community there.

Asked whether she agreed with the decision of the Working Committee and the signatories to the Delhi Manifesto, Mrs. Naidu made an unequivocal reply that they had done the only sensible thing they could have done under the circumstances. Her personal views on this question are beautifully summarised in the following telegram which she sent to Pandit Motilal Nehru prior to the meeting of the Working Committee.

MESSAGE TO MOTILALJI.

While strongly opposed to slightest infringement of the integrity of India's political rights, I am equally opposed to precipitate rejection without weighty and valid proofs and reasons a clear opportunity to press and secure India's legitimate rights through honourable and timely negotiations. It will be always open to Indian representatives to withdraw co-operation at any stage during the proceedings if the situation becomes incompatible with India's dignity or unfavourable for securing her justice. In the meanwhile it is essential to create moral sanction of maximum unanimity of all parties and communities to enforce our claim to political freedom."

RETURNING TO INDIA ON DEC. 21.

Mrs. Naidu returns to India on December 21 by s.s. "Karagola" just in time to proceed to Lahore for the session of the Indian National Congress.

TORY WAR ON THE SOVIET.

(Continued from Page 1.)

upon it by the House of Commons, the Prime Minister and himself.

Mr. Henderson replied that he was under obligation to seek to carry into effect the decision of the House and in the event of the pledge which would be contained in the Agreement that would be handed to the Ambassador on the presentation of credentials being broken, the responsibility would rest with His Majesty's Government, as to the action it must take.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.

Among further questions asked was one whether, pending a definite understanding by the Soviet Government both on its own behalf and on behalf of the Third International, regarding the provision of funds for subversive activities in this country, the Foreign Secretary intended to modify in any way the doctrine of diplomatic immunity in respect of correspondence and packages passing between the Government and its representative in London.

Mr. Henderson replied that the resumption of diplomatic relations naturally implied that Ambassadors would receive normal facilities in respect of diplomatic correspondence.

The Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, stated that the Government of India was consulted respecting the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government and the action taken by His Majesty's Government accorded with the views expressed by the Government of India.

PRSIDENT HOOVER'S SUGGESTION.

The Foreign Secretary was asked whether any response would be made to President Hoover's declaration with reference to immunity from seizure of ships in time of war.

Mr. Henderson replied that President Hoover emphasised that he did not intend his words to be taken as embodying official proposals to any nation. No answer was, therefore, called for from the British Government, but the proposals would be examined by

BARISAL CASE.

—:o:—

Accused Furnish Bail Bonds.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Five out of the 14 men who were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate along with Satindranath Sen of Barisal under section 110, Cr. P. C., filed their bail bonds to-day. Six others will file bail bonds to-morrow. Satindranath Sen and the remaining two are still at Barisal jail.—A.P.

KHANZADI CASE.

—:o:—

Mr. Bhutto Cross-examined.

PROTEST AGAINST DEFENCE COUNSEL'S REMARKS.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 18.

The cross-examination of Mr. Bhutto in the Khanzadi Case was continued to-day. The prosecution recorded a strong protest at Mr. Elphinstone, Counsel for the Defence, characterising an objection raised by the prosecution in the course of cross-examination as frivolous and hampering the progress of the case. Mr. Elphinstone said that his remarks were justified. The Court overruled the objection, but asked Mr. Elphinstone not to stigmatize objections raised by the prosecution.—A.P.

—:o:—

DEATH OF A DOMESTIC SERVANT.

Enquiry That Took an Inquisitorial Turn.

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

At the inquest over the death of Ba Chit, a domestic servant employed under Mr. J. S. Purvis, an assistant in Messrs. Steel Brothers, residing in a chummery, the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate U Ba Kya, in the course of his finding, to-day, remarked that "it was unfortunate that the enquiry by Messrs. Purvis and Symons had taken an inquisitorial turn. The manner of the enquiry for cuff links by Mr. Purvis preyed on the deceased's mind so much so that as a last resort the deceased let himself slip down from the balustrade of the balcony attached to Mr. Purvis' room."

Mr. Purvis in the course of his evidence before the Court stated that noticing his properties missing one evening, he called Ba Chit to his room and questioned him, but getting an unsatisfactory reply slapped him two or three times. The servant started crying, suddenly rushed to the balcony and let himself slip.

The deceased's wife stated that while chatting together in the servants' quarters, Mr. Purvis called Ba Chit, her husband, to his room. Fifteen minutes, later, she heard sounds of beating and the deceased crying. More than an hour later she found that he had dropped from the balcony near Mr. Purvis' room.

The deceased was conveyed to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries without regaining consciousness. The medical evidence was that death was due to concussion of the brain. Besides, the deceased had suffered injuries to the chest. Ribs on both sides were broken and the liver ruptured.—A.P.

HOW TO HASTEN SWARAJ.

Play Your Part And Shoulder Responsibility.

—:o:—

SIR F. GAUNTLETT'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN AUDIT SERVICE.

An impressive speech was made by Sir Frederick Gauntlett, Auditor-General to the Government of India, at farewell luncheon given to him by the members of the Indian Audit and Accounts service stationed in Bombay at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday afternoon. It was a small gathering of distinguished members of the service who assembled to pay their tribute of respect and appreciation to their chief who had that day relinquished charge of his high office after a record of 36 years' service. Sir Frederick gave a few reminiscences of his career in India and incidentally illustrated what an important part the Audit and Accounts service played in the administration of India.

Mr. J. C. Nixon, Accountant-General of Bombay, presided at the luncheon.

HIGHEST REPUTATION.

In the course of his speech proposing the toast of the guest Mr. Nixon said the Indian Audit and Accounts service at the moment stood with the highest reputation and Sir Frederick was alone responsible for that reputation. But no body of men could rise to that state of estimation without a good deal of domestic pressure and discipline which the outside world was not required to see or to know about. And that essential and conscious and conscientious drive had been furnished by Sir Frederick Gauntlett and during all these strenuous years of reform they had never for a minute been allowed to overlook it. He had had his efficient finger on the pulse and had been exceedingly apt at diagnosing the ailment and he had never delayed in applying the requisite treatment or corrective. Sir Frederick was an exacting chief. A demon of efficiency himself with a disgust for muddleheadedness and woolly thinking and a sworn enemy to all forms of slackness and carelessness, he would never accept from his officers their second best. If the head of a department was to be a real live head his existence must be felt and Sir Frederick had in every way been the real live head and practically the originator of the A. I. and A. S.

FEELINGS OF REGRET, GRATITUDE AND PRIDE.

Replying to the toast Sir Frederick Gauntlett said his most predominant feelings at that moment were those of regret, gratitude and pride. He regretted unfeignedly that he had to leave the work and the colleagues that he loved so well. He was intensely grateful for the loyal and devoted help which he had received throughout the fifteen years from the whole department from the very highest to the very lowest. Up to quite recently he had over 300 officers and about 10,000 superintendents and clerks working under him and he had repeatedly acknowledged and he was proud to acknowledge that his work would have been absolutely useless if it had not been for the way in which he had been supported throughout hos whole career by those who had been working with him. There was a higher form of gratitude for the traditions of the service which they had all striven consistently not merely to maintain and to uphold but to enhance. He was proud of the growth of the service which was an indication of the growth of the complexity of administration throughout India. When he joined the service in 1897 there were 59 officers. The number had now increased to about 220.

He was still more proud of the enhancement of the prestige of the service, continued Sir Frederick. The work of the I. A. and A. S. had undergone a radical change and that change was primarily due to a great Finance Member, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

FIRST TO SEE NEED OF EFFICIENT AUDIT.

He was the first to see the vital necessity for efficient audit if the Indian administration was to be cleansed, purified and improved. He was proud also of what the service had actually done. In 1897 the Finance Department some times took a junior member of the I. A. and A. S. to help them for six months during the budget session. Things had changed since then, and Sir Frederick proceeded to quote some striking instances of that change. One member of the service, he said, had been a permanent member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General. Both he and another member had undertaken Finance Secretaryships. There were two Secretaries in the Finance Department, one Secretary in the Industries and Labour Department, a Joint Secretary in one more department, two Secretaries in the Army department, two Financial Commissioners for Railways, two Military Financial Advisers, two Financial Advisers to Posts and Telegraphs, two Secretaries in the Railway Board and a Director-General of the Stores Department under the High Commissioner. They had also supplied financial advisers to the Government of Siam and finance members to some of the most important Indian States. The fact was that Government now turned to the I. A. and A. S. when they could not get a member of the I.C.S., unless it was some service of a purely specialised nature.

It was a record of which any service might be proud. The underlying cause of this achievement was that not only Government but India knew that I. A. and A. S. was one of uncorruptibility, honesty, independence of thought and outlook, and above all honesty both in the quality and quantity of work.

LED TO INDIANISATION.

Another thing of which he was very proud was that it was the I.A., and A.S., which had led the way in Indianisation. It was accepted in theory in 1921 but it had been applied in practice as long ago as 1915. Their Indianization, he was glad to say, had been a great success. He had found the Indian officers most amazingly receptive of those traditions which he had been proud to acknowledge. They had been extraordinarily susceptible to good advice and to personal influence. He must admit at the same time that some of the Indian probationers when he saw them first filled him with dismay. He was proud to say however that there was not a single man among them, whatever he thought of them at first, who did not hold a very much higher reputation now than when he joined the service and Sir Frederick took that opportunity of thanking the Accountants-General and the senior officers for all the trouble they had taken and all the patience they had shown in the training of the junior Indian officers.

NO LIP-SERVICE.

"One thing I should about indianisation," continued the speaker, "and that is that the success of Indianisation must depend very largely upon the attitude towards the question of each individual head of the department or service. There must be no lip-service to Indianisation. If it is to be in any way a success the I. A., and A. S. must be regarded as one quite indivisible service. An officer of the service is merely an officer of the service, neither Indian nor European so far as the head of the service is concerned. The mere fact that an officer is an Indian will naturally cause a certain number of problems which are peculiar to all Indian officers. It is equally true that a European officer brings to the head of the department a set of problems which arise merely from the fact that he is a European. It is merely for the head of the department to do the best he can for the good of the service in solving these different problems. But the officers of the service must be treated alike and they must be trusted alike without any differentiation between them."

Proceeding Sir Frederick gave some words of advice to those engaged in the service as to the ideal they should keep in front of them.

HOW TO HASTEN SWARAJ.

In conclusion Sir Frederick said: "My final appeal to the I. A., and A. S., is this. I have no doubt that we all desire to see this country—I will not say how and when—attain Swaraj, which means as far as I can see the attainment of the position in which India is given power to govern itself. I ask you all to play your part so as to hasten the attainment of that ideal. During the last ten years you have done more than any person in India whether Indian or European to bring about effective Swaraj. If Swaraj must be effective Indians must be able to govern themselves and to shoulder responsibility, to come to decisions however harsh this may appear at the moment. Mr. Nixon in his very moving remarks about me has depicted me as a hard man. He has also run the honesty to say that the service would not have reached the position it has reached to-day if I had not been a hard man. That is what I mean by accepting and shouldering responsibility. It has not been pleasant to me to be hard. If I have been hard it is because I have been absolutely convinced that the best thing that can happen to the service is that it should be trained in a particular way. Therefore if Swaraj is to be obtained you must have the capacity to bear responsibility. You must have honest and independent ideas." (Applause).

The Secretary of the Public Services Commission notifies that five, nine and one vacancies in the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Railway Service Engineers and the Superior Telegraph and Wireless Engineering Service respectively will be filled this year on the results of a competitive examination to be held in February next.—Free Press.

Rugby.—Mr. Arthur Lilley who, in his time, was England's most famous wicket-keeper, died at Bristol on Wednesday aged 62. Lilley played in 35 cricket Test Matches, ten of them in Australia. —B.O.W.

NASIK PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

Are There Insufficient Number Of Trains?

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

At the 61st meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on November 7, 1929, the following subject were discussed:—

Arrangements for the transport of pilgrims to and from Pandharpur Kartiki Fair in November 1929:—

The Chairman placed before the Committee a report showing all the arrangements made for the transport of pilgrims to and from the Pandharpur Kartiki Fair to be held in November 1929.

Refreshment compartment for Indian Passengers:—The Committee approved of a plan of a refreshment compartment which it is proposed to run on certain trains as an experimental measure for the use of Indian passengers.

NASIK PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

Alleged grievances of the travelling public from Naisk Road Station:—

A complaint in this case alleged that the timings of trains to and from Nasik Road Station were inconvenient and that there were insufficient number of trains. The Chairman placed before the Committee a report in the matter in which it was pointed out that as a result of the census taken over a representative period it was found that the average number of passengers per train to Nasik Road Station was very small and did not bear out the contention that the number of trains were inadequate.

In regard to timings of arrival of trains at Nasik, the Chairman stated that in preparing the timetables the line as a whole had to be considered. It might happen that a particular timing might not be quite convenient for a particular station and he did not see how the difficulty could be overcome. The proposal to run a Sentinel Coach between Igatpuri and Nasik Road Station, the Chairman stated, was being investigated.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD WEAVERS' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

Plea For Ending Practice Of Taking Bribes.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

In spite of the boycott of the Labour Commission by the Labour Union, some Hindu weavers submitted a written statement today before the Commission, while some Mahomedan weavers gave oral evidence. The former stated that they were heavily fined for faults for which they were not at all responsible. In some mills there were no dining sheds. They asked that doctors should attend in the mills throughout the working day, and also pay free visits to the workers' homes. The mills should provide tea shops and canteens without making profit from them. The housing of labour was extremely bad. The Government should provide free land and lend money to co-operative housing societies without interest or for nominal interest. A permanent legal adviser should be appointed to give free legal advice to workmen. Old-age pensions and sickness and unemployment insurance should be introduced. A certain portion of the net profits of mills should by legislation, be made to be spent on welfare work and the technical education of workers.

MUSLIM WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Mahomedan weavers, in their oral evidence, said that the practice of jobbers and head jobbers taking bribes should be put an end to. The hours of work should be reduced and wages should be increased.

Sir Victor Sassoon asked the weavers what they would do if the mills were closed for want of profits. They replied that they would do some other work.

In reply to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, they said that their demands would not lead to the closing of the mills. In reply to another question they said that they were not members of the Labour Union, as it was under the influence of the mill-owners. They could form a Union if they were helped by the Government.

In reply to Mr. Chamanal they said they would like to have a share in the profits of the mills, and if given a voice in the management they would improve matters according to their ability.

The Commission is leaving tomorrow morning for Bombay. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is ill. He was not able to attend the sitting of the Commission to day.—A. P.

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—:o:—
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What the People Say

AHMEDABAD YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To. The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" contains the news that Sjt. Subash Bose has been elected by the Reception Committee to preside over the Bombay Youth Conference to be held in Ahmedabad, at the end of this month. The youths of the country will hail this news with immense satisfaction. The Conference meets at a critical juncture in the history of the country. It meets at a time when the air is thick with misgivings and misunderstandings,—at a time, when the elders of the country are falling over one another in their anxiety to barter away the ideals of Young India for a set of ambiguous phrases, doled out from Simla at the behests of the worthies of the Whitehall.

"Young India" has had its anxieties and misgivings ever since the much-boomed viceregal announcement. These anxieties were aggravated with the publication of the Delhi manifesto. With aching hearts, the youths of the country observed their trusted leader, the inspirer of their movement, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, putting down his signature under a manifesto, that drawled out a few unwarranted interpretations, and practically implied that the Independence movement was a make-believe performance, to be wound up, the moment some dubious prospects of Dominion Status appeared on the horizon.

Was the Independence ideal set up as a threat, to accelerate our progress towards Dominion Status? Or is it an ideal which is meant to be pursued seriously, at all costs, under all circumstances? The youths have but one unequivocal answer to give, and, no doubt, they will give it again at the Ahmedabad Conference: They are in earnest about their cherished ideal of Independence. Their elders, in their impatience, may promise, that with the grant of the Dominion Status or its nearest equivalent, the independence movement will cease. But they will be promising the impossible. The youths won't compromise. The youths won't desert their ideal. They have harboured into their heart and foster their ideal of Independence, with as much fondness as their forefathers fostered their ideal of responsible government. Their invitation to Subash Bose to lead them is a plain indication of this mentality.

It may be hard on Pt. Jawaharlal to suggest that he has missed the spirit of the Youth—if only for a while. Perhaps the atmosphere, at the time of drafting the Delhi manifesto, was surcharged with a spirit of moderation and an undue admiration for the Viceroy who is working stunts (that come to nothing) in the cause of the national progress. And probably the brave Pundit succumbed to this spirit. But then let him come into his own again. Let him leave the elders alone. Let him join hands with the stalwarts of Independence movement like Subash Bose, Kitchlew and others, and lead the youths to victory.

'Young India' has ever been looking up to Jawaharlal as one of its trusted leaders. He has been the fountain of their inspiration. It is a tragedy that at this critical moment he is practically giving them the slip. Let the Ahmedabad Conference appeal to him, warn him. Let the youths, assembled there, make it clear, that if Jawaharlal can persist, in the attitude adopted by the Delhi manifesto signatories, even after the Parliamentary debates and subsequent events which have practically negatived all their demands, the youths of the country will soon have to count him as a lost leader—cost them whatever pangs of heart, it may.

The attitude of the elders is comprehensible. Their minds were moulded at a time when the ideal of responsible Government was in vogue. They cherished that ideal, struggled for it, and are true to it, to this day. But the youths have been born and brought up in a different generation—at a time, when full-fledged independence was the ideal of the day. They have adopted the ideal and must remain true to it,—even as their elders are true to the ideal of Dominion Status to-day. But the young Pundit's attitude is incomprehensible. He has accepted one ideal and extends his hand to receive the other. Is the brave Pundit so soon tired of the struggle? Or is he diffident about his own country's strength? Let him have no misgivings. If only he remains true to the ideal of Independence, he has the formidable backing of all youths of the country—youths who are eager to contribute their mite towards the struggle for country's freedom—youths who are prepared to suffer and to die.—Yours, etc.,

PHIROZ C. BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

"DUFFERIN" TRAINING SHIP.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You are aware that the Government of India have been good enough to place "Dufferin" in Bombay waters for training Indian youths for the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Service. It was launched on 1st December 1927 and so little was heard about her since then. Two of the batches consisting of 30 each year have been selected till now and the third batch of 30 will probably be selected during next January.

As the boys trained on "Dufferin" are going to be the pioneers of Naval Service in future years when India attains her share, so some attention should be given by the press as to how they are brought up and what is the treament actually accorded to them. What will be the fate of a boy who fails to satisfy in the "Dufferin" Final examination after undergoing his 3rd year's course? The Bombay University has accepted the "Dufferin" final examination as equivalent to the Matriculation examination "on obtaining requisite quota of marks," so also Calcutta imposing a condition provided the candidate passes in one of the vernaculars mentioned in section 9 (4) of chapter XXX of the regulations before proceeding to the Intermediate Examination of the University. What about the other Indian Universities? The authorities on "Dufferin" might have approached the other Universities to recognise "Dufferin" final examination as equivalent to their Matriculation examination. The recognition should be an unconditional one, as you will realise from the syllabus that the education imparted on "Dufferin" is far superior than that of a High School standard.

How many of the candidates sat for the 1st and 2nd qualifying examination and how many of them were selected from each province and in what proportion are they representing so many communities in India? Whether any preference is given to youngsters when compared with older boys as the prospectus shows that they must be between the ages of twelve and sixteen on January 15th of the year of entry into the "Dufferin"? Naturally a boy of 13 or 14 cannot attain the same standard of education as that of a boy of 15 or 16.

If the response of the candidates from all parts of the country is great the press should suggest to place another ship in "Madras" or "Calcutta" waters or both inasmuch as nine centres of examination for the qualifying test are held in India.

I hope, you will kindly publish some details after obtaining the required statistics on all the above points, as such information will be of immense use throughout the country.—Yours, etc.,

ALI KHAN.

Goshamahal, Hyderabad
Deccan Nov. 16.

DOMINION STATUS AND GENERAL AMNESTY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As an earnest desire to widen the rights of the Indian people to assure to them Dominion Status, we would suggest to the Government to turn a good portion of its attention to Indian Labour and define the place it intends to assign to it in the new scheme that it may have in view. Dominion Status implies a good deal, and in its natural implications, it is bound to affect Labour beneficially and contribute largely to removing quite a great deal of its disadvantages. What, however, is not clear is what shape and form the scheme is likely to take, and what is its scope and extent theoretically until they are practically translated into facts. We do not think that the nature of the scheme has been explained, giving the skeleton details of it. Merely a hope has been held out, which, so far as it goes, though vague, is welcome, and it is specially so, in view of the aspirations, that it has raised in many unexpected but well-informed quarters. The Viceregal declaration has been received in a kindly spirit and prominent men have expressed their willingness to put their shoulders to the wheel and accelerate the progress of the "Dominion Status" offer and to assess the real value of the offer, they have made suggestions, among other things, to herald the coming of the dawn of the new reform by liberating the political prisoners preliminary to inviting the proposed Round Table Conference. This suggestion of the leaders is one that would commend itself to all right-thinking and right-feeling men, as under a new order of greater freedom and more extensive rights, the relics of old order of things resulting from a system following a policy of out and out repression, do not rhyme well and one can easily see the inconsistency of wails within prison walls with cheers without for the coming reform. Following the same relevant logic, we would suggest to the Government to release all prisoners suffering incarceration or standing threatened with it, who have earned this lot for themselves for their selfless work in connection with trade disputes and thereby show a stroke of the highest statesmanship. It is hardly necessary for us to say that the calmer atmosphere which has rightly been recognised as essential, would not be secured if labour leaders are also not released, as this would cause considerable discontent among the masses and excite criticisms of not only the Government but also of the national leaders, thereby hampering both.

When the Round Table Conference comes to be invited, the right of Indian Labour which constitutes the vast majority of the population of the country must not be ignored in the matter of preparing the future constitution for India. And it is highly desirable that prominent trade unionists and tried men in the labour movement should be invited to take part in the deliberations of the conference. In a government of the people, for the people and by the people, which represents what we know by a democratic system of government and which we take it, is comprehended by Dominion Status, we cannot think for a moment that labour can be ignored with blank unconcern.—Yours etc.,

SATISH CHANDRA BOSE.
Hony. Secretary,
Employees' Association.
72, Canning Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 14.

LAJPATRAI DAY.

—:o:—

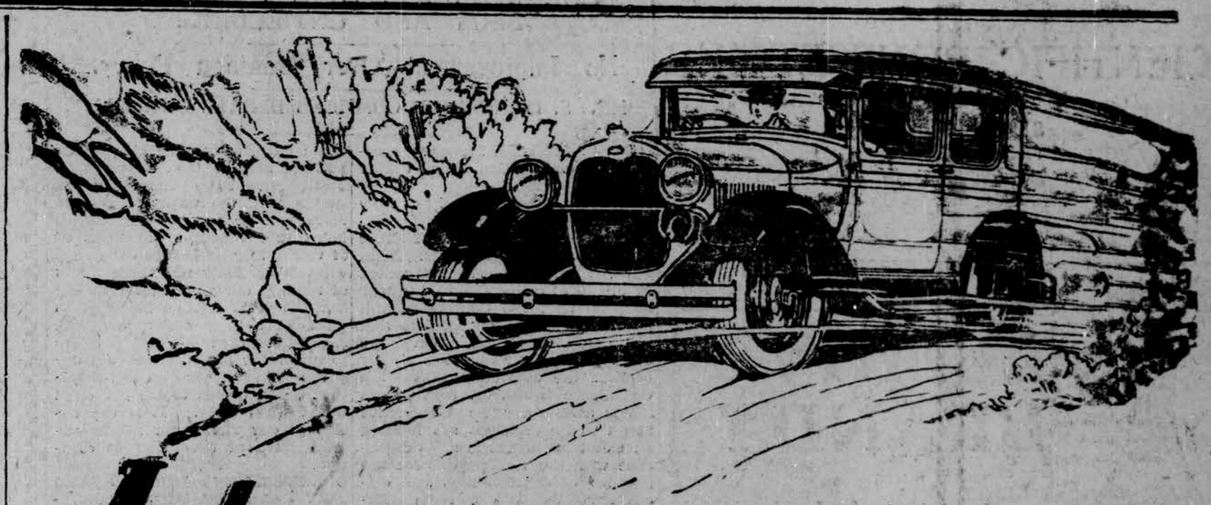
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The wole of the country observed last Sunday as Lajpatrai Day to commemorate the memory of Lala Lajpatrai, the martyr of Punjab. But the memory of this great departed patriot cannot be commemorated by mere speeches and writings. The best way of commemorating the memory of Lala Lajpatrai is to finish his unfinished task. He was a lover of freedom and a great believer in Khaddar. Instead of making platform speeches we must, therefore, solemnly resolve to carry on the fight for freedom with double vigor

The youths are generally said to be revolutionary, but how many of them have responded to the call of this country by discarding foreign cloth? What is the use of shouting "Long Live Revolution" if the revolution is not from within?

Unless the youths of this country know to live and die as Lalaji lived and died the supreme self-sacrifice of the Lion of Punjab would have been in vain.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.



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NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
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B. C.

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It matters not what your troubles are if you bring them to me, I am sure I can help you. Send one to five questions that are uppermost in your mind with your Date of Birth or Time of Writing and I will send you simple, direct, unambiguous replies by V.P.P. for Re. 1-4 only. You will be surprised and satisfied with my advice, else full fee cheerfully refunded. Consult at once—
Prof. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE. (W. Godavary, Madras Presidency).

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CONGRESS ATTITUDE SHOULD BE FIRM AND UNYIELDING.

No Improvement Over Montagu Policy.

MR. S. IYENGAR ON COMMONS DEBATE ON INDIA.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar commenting on the Commons debate on India, writes:—

The Commons debate has fully confirmed me in the views I expressed the other day. Neither the Secretary of State, Mr. Benn nor Mr. Ramsay MacDonald stated in answer to the Delhi Leaders' question that the Conference will be on the basis of immediate and full Dominion Status. On the other hand, their speeches clearly confirm the conviction that the Conference is not on that basis nor is a Round Table Conference at all whose decisions are binding on Government but is a Conference with the Government for the purpose of consultations and discussion. What the representatives of parties and interests say will be heard with an open mind, to quote Mr. Benn's words. He emphatically reaffirmed the position taken by the Colonial Secretary in the House of Lords and Lord Parmoor, on behalf of the Labour Government but used condensed phraseology. He stated most plainly that the declaration of the Viceroy was a re-statement and interpretation of the Montagu policy and that no gloss must be put upon it and that it means what it says, no less and no more. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said there is no going back upon the Montagu policy on the specific question which alone concerns the Congress, namely, whether the Conference is for the framing of full and immediate Dominion Constitution. It is now clear that it is no more than the Montagu policy with its reservations and limitations.

HASTY DELHI DECISION.

It was not Mr. Benn's duty to answer the question put by the Delhi Leaders. But if the intention of the Government were to start the Conference on the basis of full and immediate Dominion Status, it would have been equally his interest to give that reply, for he stood to gain everything by winning over the Indian public completely to his side. There is nothing in his speech and in his refusal to be cross-examined which can be regarded by anyone other than a reactionary Indian or a person either tired of the fight or anxious for the Conference at all costs, as suggesting that it departs from the Labour Government's official pronouncement in the House of Lords and means what the Delhi Leaders hastily and without warrant assumed.

MUSTN'T MISS REAL ISSUE.

On the other hand, there is sufficient and clear indication in his speech to confirm that statement as I have already pointed out. He was concerned with his hard-hitting and attacking Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberals and our exhilaration at their fight should not make us miss the real issue or cause outpouring of gratitude for nothing at all. Mr. Benn, as a straightforward Englishman, speaks what he wants to say, no more and no less. The foolish habit very common amongst us of trying to read between the lines what is certainly not there and of making our wish father to our thought must not be indulged in on such a momentous occasion. A generous credulity and a desire to make far too much of the opposite point of view as Mr. Srinivasa Sastri owned to are our chief racial weaknesses. It is the excess of our virtue, our fabrile extravagance of the generous emotion.

CONGRESSMEN MUST STAND BY CALCUTTA ULTIMATUM.

Congressmen must watch and see till the end of this year whether the British Government accepts the demand for immediate and full Dominion Status. They must not accept the announcement of the Conference without getting a plain affirmative answer to their question. There is also the significant circumstance that Mr. Baldwin originally consented to the declaration though for party reasons he subsequently withdrew it and he is allowed by Mr. Benn to give a broad hint to the British people that full Dominion Status will not be realised in their time. A Diwali cracker should not be taken by us as presenting us with the fee-simple of the house we occupy. My prayer is that our sickness of soul may be cured and we may be given a little more courage and self-reliance, clearer vision and cooler judgment. We must be as cool and hard-headed as British statesmen and be just to ourselves before being generous to others. More than ever it is the duty of the Congress to insist upon the strict adherence to the Calcutta resolution and not to accept the Conference or the announcement without an explicit statement from the Viceroy or the Secretary of State or the Premier that the Conference is for the framing of full and immediate Dominion Constitution.

DON'T BOTHER ABOUT CHANGE OF HEART.

I am sure the Viceroy must have already refused to answer any questions put to him, otherwise the Delhi leaders' statement would have run differently Mr. Benn has now refused to answer it also. He has really snubbed us; take it or leave it. He and the Colonial Secretary have on the other hand made it clear that it is the Montagu policy. No sincerer statesman that Mr. Montagu ever existed and he suffered for India's cause and yet we know what those who rightly believed in his sincerity got for their co-operation—the Montagu Act. We must be businessmen and not bother about 'change of heart. But change of heart can easily be shown by replying in the affirmative to the question. The Viceroy and Mr. Benn as Englishmen have stated what they meant to say and they expect us to understand the plain English of it. They believe in the traditional motto "caveat emptor" and I agree with them there is no duty cast upon them to go out of their way to tell us whether our interpretation is right or wrong. But Mr. Benn as a gentleman has however pretty plainly hinted that the Delhi leaders' interpretation is not right and that all that will happen is that the representatives of parties and interests can say whatever they want to say and will be heard by the British Government with an open mind. Nothing can be clearer than this to show that the conference is not for the framing of the full Dominion Constitution and its decisions are not binding on the Government and they cannot say anything about when the Dominion Status is to be attained till they have heard the representatives. Incidentally Mr. Benn's speech makes it clear that both the Viceroy and himself have been impressed by the Independence movement and that the making of this declaration was necessary to reduce and has reduced its growing importance.

I am glad to note that while Independencewallahs have been pursuing their own goal they have unintentionally but materially helped a section of their countrymen the Dominionwallahs. But I am however sorry to learn from the speech that their impression is that Independencewallahs are not made of sterner stuff than to collapse before the declaration. I can only hope that that impression of theirs will be proved wrong at Lahore. Our attitude should be firm and unyielding till our inquiry is plainly and publicly answered and our demand met. Otherwise we will be finding ourselves involved in the unintentional betrayal of Swaraj and poignant regrets afterwards.

You Cry Out.....
"RELIGION IN DANGER"
BUT
Hon'ble V. J. PATEL
CONGRATULATED GOVERNMENT FOR SUCCESSFULLY PUSHING THE
Sharada Bill
THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY AND WAS OF OPINION THAT INDIA WOULD BE BENEFITTED THEREBY
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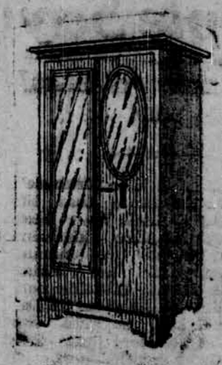

Burglars' Strenuous Attack
ON A
GODREJ CABINET
A Merchant Firm's Experiences.

Thakkar Brothers
Wholesale and Retail Cap Merchants
Telephone No. 22060. Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 6th Nov., 1929.
Letter No. 426.
To
Messrs. GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. CO.,
BOMBAY.
Dear Sirs,
We feel we owe you an expression of our sincere gratitude for the great service one of your Steel Cabinets has rendered us last night. We have been using a Safe and a Cabinet size 1 of your make. Some thieves entered our shop one night last year and attempted in vain to break open the Safe and the Cabinet. Last night again a gang of budmashes broke through two doors on the first floor of the house and entered our shop but this time they came equipped with many different tools and appliances and set upon your Cabinet evidently with much resource and great vigour but we feel extremely delighted to tell you that despite all their strength and skill your Cabinet was found invincible and they had to depart rubbing their hands. Had it been otherwise we shudder to think of the consequences. From our personal experiences good and bad of goods of different makes we hold the strength of your Cabinets in very high esteem and we believe that your Cabinets are doing a great public service.
We wish you every success with all our heart.
We are,
Yours faithfully,
THAKKAR BROS.
per Mawji Madan Thakkar.

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING Co.
WORKS, Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay, Phone: 42265.
SHOW-ROOM, Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalwadi, Phone: 22110.

Married Men Score Over Bachelors.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 18.

Yesterday amidst tense excitement "the Married" won a last moment victory over the Bachelors. The cricket match was organised by Mr. Edward Mendes and composed of a selection from the three villages of Kandivli. Oriem and Polsar. There was a large gathering of spectators on the Kandivli Green among them not a few of the "better halves" of the victorious team, as it was the first match of the kind.

The scores were:—

Married Men: L. Rebello 4, D. Pereira 0, V. Ferreira 2, Ben Mendes 3, Dr. G. Mendes (Capt.) 17, M. Conceicao 3, P. Miranda 0 E. A. Mendes 2, E. F. Mendes 0, J. D'Souza 1, Total 33.

Bachelors: Polly Miranda 1, F. Ferreira 0, J. Rana 15, J. Miranda 0, A. X. Mendes (Capt.) 1, C. Ferreira 0 Lewis Paul 4, R. Rebello 0, P. Fonseca 7, M. D'Lima 0, Extras 1, Total 29.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN KARACHI.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

A well-attended Sub-Constituent Conference here of the Sind Branch of the All-India Women's Conference passed important resolutions concerning the needs of women's education. A local Council was formed with the aim of serving the interests of Karachi women and girls in all matters, pertaining to educational and social progress.—A. P.

K. C. BANNERJI.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

K. C. Bannerji (to whom reference was made in the course of the cross-examination of Rai Bahadur J. U. Bannerji) was convicted by the City Magistrate, Lahore, for carrying a revolver without a license and it was alleged that K. C. Bannerji was a C. I. D. informer.—A. P.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Hydrocele Specialist
WADIFALIA, SURAT.
(Who Cures Hydrocele without Operation at one sitting in 15 minutes.)
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BOMBAY, on 22nd, 23rd, 24th & 25th NOVEMBER
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PAIN BALM (Regd.)
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Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

THE LASSITUDE OF THE TROPICS

WHAT IT IS AND HOW AVOIDED.

In tropical climates everyone at times suffers from a feeling of lassitude, becomes weak and nervous and loses all energy and interest in life. This is simply due to a condition of the blood, which needs more Iron, and the lassitude will completely disappear as soon as sufficient Iron is supplied to the blood. The best and easiest way to do this is by simply taking a course of ordinary Iron Jelloids, which contain the necessary Iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed by the blood.

They are easy to take and quite cheap, sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12; made in four kinds, No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults, No. 2a special for men and No. 3 extra strong. Take Iron Jelloids and always be healthy.

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IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready. Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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NOGIC BOMBAY

WHY OLD?
SAMPLE FREE.
Our "Raivala Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lasting jet black.
This "Raivala Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use. Price One phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage 1 to 4 phials As. 6. On remittance of Re. 1 a sample phial is sent free of postage.
RAIVALA SRI RAMACHARAN LAHIRI
151, Harrison Road, Calcutta

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 29 Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 1st 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1-6 5-16 20-27 December

NEW YORK—
B.-C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 135.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 122 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 5/16 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 15/16 19th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/32 18th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.860 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.15 18th inst.
London/Italy 93 15/16 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Echange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 16th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 9/16 16th inst. 22 11/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 13/16 16th inst. 22 7/8 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 13/16 16th inst. 49 15/16 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 p.c. 16th inst. 5 11/32 p.c. 18th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/2 p.c. 16th inst. 5 11/32 p.c. 18th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-3/4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 4-3/4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 19.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/11.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96-2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES.—3rd December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/0/6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/1/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China small buyer. Smaller offering.

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GANDHI JOTHISH NILAYAM, Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about half an anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/ per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Tamatasumaru Rs. 8/ per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov/Dev. Rs. 7/13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone.—Weak.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 19.

	Ready. New	Ready. Red leafy Average Old
Bengal Superfine	230/35	
Bengal Fine	225/30	205
Bengal F.G.	220/25	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	260
Nagpur-Savner Fine	295	260
Yeotmal Fine	285	.....
Arvi Fine	287	255
Amraoti Fine	285	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	282	240
Mulkapur Fine	280	225
Khandesh Fine	275	225
Muthia Fine	.....	200
Muthia F.G.	.....	185
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	.....	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Indore Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	245
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	375
Miraj/Sangli	.....	320
Compta Good	.....	300/10
Jinja	.....	420/25
Busoga	.....	425/30

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 18.

Cotonseed, Bombay, ton—
Dec|Jan. shipment sellers £8-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £17.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £18-7-6

—:o:—

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £22-15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
April|May shipment sellers £20-5.
Linseed, La Plata, ton.—
Dec|Jan. shipment Hull. sellers £18-18-9.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £23-7-6.

—:o:—

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 18.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—
December delivery buyers 41|3.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan|April delivery buyers 40|-.

—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 18.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £18-1|2.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, London Register) £122
National Bank £48-1|2.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-3|8.
Conversion Loan £74-3|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £100-1|2.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £49-3|4.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £54-3|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £64-1|2.
Consols £53.
War Loan 5 per cent £99-5|8.
Victoria Bonds 4 per cent £91-3|8.

—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 18.

Demand Bills 486-75

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loan 5-3|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 5 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-11|32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-11|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills. 3 months 6-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-3|4 per cent.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 55,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 29,000 bales.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.).

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Spot Prices.

Description	14-11-29	7-11-29
Bengals F.G.	210	215
Sind F.G.	212	217
Punjab F.G.	207	212
Rajputana F.G.	210	215
Futures.		
Hedge Contract	14-11-29	7-11-29
Bengals, Dec.-Jan.		
1930	210	215
Do. March 1930	216	222
Broach, April-May 1930	314	320
Oomra F. Dec-Jan. 1930	268	273
Do. March 1930	274	279

Receipts for week ending 14th Nov.

	1929 Bales.	1928. Bales.
Bengals	8425	3241
Oomras	21769	21697
Dholleras	202	572
Broach	371	
Southerns	1615	859
Americans	130	
E. Africans	1664	453
Total	34176	26822

Exports for week ending 14th Nov. Bales.

Continent	11209
China	6933
Japan	6190
Coast Ports	340
Total	24672
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR:	
Europe	4926
China, Japan & Coast Ports	3900
Total	8826

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 14th Nov.

	1929	1928
	191670	125859

Exports from 1st Sept. to 14th Nov.

	1929	1928
United Kingdom	10002	5722
Continent	137305	129036
China	17388	41392
Japan	129273	190515
Coast Ports	2906	4401
U.S.A.	57600	1080
Total	302654	372146

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 14th Nov. 1929 20,355
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 14th Nov. 1929 168,970
Same period last year 49,652
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 14th Nov 1929 585,052
Same time last year 664,189

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Call Money 1 3/4 per cent.
One Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

—:o:—

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 18.

Silver.—China small buyer. Small offering. Market closed quiet.

London, Nov. 18.

Spot	22-11|16.
Forward	22-7|8

—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 18.

T T Berlin on London 20-39-1|2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-1|8.
T T Brussels on London 34.87
T T Madrid on London 34.83.
T T Milan on London 93.15.
T T Berne London 25.15.
T T Paris on London 123.86.
T T London on Prague 164.50.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

—:o:—

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th November 1929:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,58,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	14,47,55,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,40,20,050
Rs.	19,00,75,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,49,03,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,34,34,000
Bills Discounted	96,23,000
Bank Premises a	55,81,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,29,09,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, Properties etc.	9,35,25,000
Rs.	19,00,75,000

—:o:—

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 18.

Spot 11-3|8.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19.

Sawokla, Neal, New York.
Yamagata Maru, Okuto, Kobe.
Chindwara, Langland, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.

Bankura, Fishley, Busreh.
Gisla, Byornsal, Massowah.
Buckleigh, Watson, Dunkirk.
Heijin Maru, Suzuki, Calcutta.
Pilsna, Petris, Trieste.
Goalpara, Bown, Rangoon.
Khandalla, Harley, Durban.

LOADING.

Nov. 19.

Steamer Bentemzoy for Penang.
Steamer Sumatra for Java.
Steamer City of Adelaide for Karachi.
Steamer Kioto for Antwerp.

S S Sawokla:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sawakla arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Yamagata Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yamagata Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Chindwara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Buckleigh:—The J F Co's steamer Buckleigh will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Heijin Maru:—The M B K steamer Heijin Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Co's mail steamer Pilsna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

—:o:—

Nov. 19.

S S Moria for London:—1 cwt brassware Thos. Cook and Sons; 4 bales woollen carpets, Punjab National Bank Ltd; 11 bales animal skin M Nissim, 1000 cwts myrabollams Kallianda Bros; 60 cwts cajoo kernals M Bapoo.

For Marseilles:—800 cwts groundnuts E Virji and Co.

S S Sawokla for New York:—1500 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 70 bales numdas 7 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 615 cwts gum karaya P E Bros; 615 cwts gum karaya E Virji and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts myrabollams J Melchand and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste C Peraj and Co; 350 bales cotton fly J Meyer and Co; 121 cwts niger seed T S Thadani and Co.

For Philadelphia:—4500 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—1-1|4 cwts brassware Thos. Cook and Sons.

For Venice:—330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Port Said:—65 bales cotton yarn Arl Ejil.

S S Kioto for Antwerp:—750 cwts manganese ore T Morrison and Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—2 tons steel scrap M B Kaisha Ltd; 50 bales cotton raw J K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2 bales cotton raw Rathi and Co; 152 bales cotton raw Tulshan and Co; 400 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co; 158 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 200 bales cotton raw C Parekh and Co.

For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

Nov. 19.

S S California for Liverpool, Agents G Trading Co:—44 cases oil cloth 120 cases salt 2296 cases soap 21 cases paper 175 cases earthenware 184 cases cotton yarn 337 cases cottons 33 cases woollens 25 cases fruits 20 cases tiles 35 casse boot protectors 235 cases machinery 130 cases beer 39 cases rim, 17 cases cycle covers 247 cases motor covers 90 cases cigarettes 48 cases biscuits 64 cases bedsteads 14 cases glass 28 drums lubricating oil 25 drums grease 80 drums paint 207 drums chemical 50 barrels grapes 144 bundles flanges, 21 bundles steel plates 1007 bundles steel sheets 1007 bundles steel hoops 1000 bundles tin plates 260 bundles galvanised sheets 400 Nos. drains 300 Nos. jars 29 Nos. fire-bricks.

From Glasgow:—40 cases boiler beer 207 cases cotton goods 24 cases mamalade 37 cases hams 81 cases valves 30 cases varnish 114 cases corn flour. 15 cases stoves 28 cases paper 20 cases milk 121 bundles steel angles 54 bundles steel rivets 222 bundles bars 108 bundles plates 1561 bundles sheets 122 bundles nails 472 bundles circle 2609 bundles spelter.

From Gibraltar:—14 cases wine.

S S Pilsna from Trieste, Agents L Triestino:—1728 cases glassware 8 cases tinware 975 cases paper 34 cases ropes 251 cases hollow glass 62 cases axes 119 cases cotton goods 35 cases beer 425 cases screws 190 cases bolts and nuts 250 cases slates 3403 bundles wire 313 bundles chains 2051 bundles wire nails 93 bundles bars 5220 bags potatoes.

From Venice:—125 cases silk yarn 240 cases glassware 108 cases cotton goods 150 cases twine.

From Brindisi:—6800 bags almonds 14800 bags potatoes.

From Bari:—3675 bags almonds.

From Calamata:—275 bags currents 900 bags figs.

From Patsasio:—250 bags currants.

S S Bankura from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—1682 bags mash 220 bags daliy seeds 2602 bags dates 36 Nos. empty cylinders.

From Mohmerah:—120 bags gum 90 bags almond kernels 422 bags khaskhas.

From Bushire:—20 bags attari 560 bags gum 63 bags almonds 250 bags almond kernels 30 cases rose water 70 bags raisin 88 bags assafoetida.

From Dubai:—16 Nos. barrels 10 bundles shark fins.

From Bunder Abbas:—100 bales cotton 227 bags raisin 19 bags M roots 15 bags pistas 21 bags almond seeds.

From Jask:—692 bags matoots.

From Muscat:—1445 bags dates 938 bags sodire.

From Gwadar:—51 bags dry fish.

From Pasni:—64 bales mats.

From Karachi:—16 bags dry prawns.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.
Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY

YOU MUST HAVE A NERVE

To meet the manly game in an open field. Weak and worn out men and women with shattered Nervous System are unfit for everything in this world.

HARKERS NERVETONE
Builds up Nervous System. Makes you look upwards. Vanishes sickly and feeble feelings, Gives you nerve of a first rate sportsman.
It is a scientific preparation supplied in four varieties
HARKERS NERVETONE with Iron .. ..) Rs. 2/12/-
HARKERS NERVETONE without Iron .. ..) per Bot.
(for constipated people).
HARKERS NERVETONE DIABETIC Free from Sugar for Diabetic people. Rs. 3/8/- per Bot.
HARKERS NERVETONE with Lecethin for Brain fag and loss of memory Rs. 3/- per bottle. Postage Extra.
Made by C. K. HARKER STAGG & MORGAN Ltd. London.
Can be had from all Chemists and Stores.
Available from :—
VINCHHI BROS. & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.
2. VANMALI BHIKHA & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.
3. NAROTTAM GIRDHAR & Co., Sheikh Memon St., BOMBAY.

COMING NEXT WEEK

AT
Krishna Cinema
Dubash Theatre.

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THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. It's address in Bom. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929

CORPORATION PRESIDENT MAKES AMENDS.

ADMITS HE WAS WRONG IN NOT PUTTING DR. CHOKSEY'S AMENDMENT TO VOTE.

City Fathers To Consider Question Again To-morrow.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Tuesday, Mr. Meyer Nissim, President, admitted the irregularity in not putting to vote Dr. J. N. Choksy's amendment at Monday's meeting in regard to the Whitley Commission and in order to give an opportunity to the councillors to vote again on the subject, he fixed Thursday 4 p.m. (B.T.) for the purpose.

PRESIDENT MAKES AMENDS.

The President at the outset said that the minutes of the last meeting were not ready but he had received a letter from Dr. J. N. Choksy that his amendment was not put to the vote. That was correct. There has been some irregularity. He would, therefore, give an opportunity to the councillors to vote on the subject again and fix Thursday 4 p.m. for the purpose.

Dr. J. Y. Vora asked as to why those who opposed urgency did not raise the question at the time the result of the voting was declared

President: I have armed myself with legal opinion and the legal opinion is that I should adopt the procedure I have indicated.

Dr. Choksy: I have written to you that you should take counsel's opinion:

President: I have taken counsel's opinion.

Dr. Choksy: And I request you to move the High Court and let the High Court decide whether the proceedings were valid.

"I AM ARMED WITH LEGAL OPINION."

President: This matter does not arise at all. As I have told you I have behind me counsel's opinion. It is no part of my duty to go to the High Court. But if you wish to go to the High Court you are at liberty to do so.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE.

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji then moved:—

"That the Corporation recommend to the Government of Bombay that a Committee with an Indian Chairman and a majority of non-official Indians be appointed to enquire into the present working of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and make recommendations regarding its future working."

Mr. Vithaldas explained that his resolution had nothing to do with the difference which had arisen recently on certain points between the Corporation and the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. He was concerned with the management and administration of the Institute. That institution was a pioneer Institute with regard to technical education, largely due to the generous donation of the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, First Baronet. The Institute was First Baronet. The Institute was recently shifted to Matunga as the original building was found to be insufficient for its requirements. Great hopes were entertained regarding the development of the Institute after its removal to the new buildings. These hopes, however, have not unfortunately been fulfilled.

Continuing, he said:—

Sir, the Bombay Municipal Corporation is giving an annual grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. I admit that the Government grant is a much bigger figure, but we cannot shake off our responsibility which is great regarding this Institute. In making the suggestion to Government to appoint a Committee we shall be but discharging our duty and I hope that even the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will support us in our contention. If there are abuses it is no use ostrich-like to close our eyes to them.

DISCONTENT AMONG STUDENTS.

There is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction and unrest amongst the students and we cannot pass this by with the remark that it is so common to find students discontented now-a-days. In short, whether you look at it from the point of view of management or administration or instruction or the upkeep of the buildings, there is from all points of view a strong and urgent necessity for a close examination into the affairs of the Institute, and this can best be done by a Committee appointed by Government.

There is again for years a strong and urgent demand for a Technological Institute which is not yet fulfilled. The University of Bombay is at present considering the question of having such a Technological Institute under its auspices. The Victorian Jubilee Technical Institute would afford a very good nucleus for the establishment of such an Institute.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

PROPOSED ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

To Replace Declaration Of Feb., 1922.

WHITE PAPER PLACED BEFORE COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Rugby.—Answering a question regarding Egypt in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said that it was the Government's policy to replace the declaration of February 28th, 1922, by an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty which would redefine the responsibilities of the High Contracting Parties with regard to the protection of foreign interests and minorities in Egypt. The proposal made to that end had been placed before the House in a White Paper. The character of the special relations which would exist between Great Britain and Egypt in the event of a Treaty based on those proposals being ratified and such changes as the Treaty would produce in the position of other Powers in Egypt were clearly indicated in the proposals themselves.

The communication addressed to Foreign Powers in March, 1922, in so far as it represented a general statement of principles, would not be superseded by the conclusion of the Treaty, but the conditions resulting from the Treaty, including the fact that Egypt would have become a member of the League of Nations, would obviously affect its practical application.—B. O. W.

Calcutta.—There will be cheap air thrills at Dum Dum, Calcutta, when passenger flights at Rs. 10 per ticket will be given for short period of ten days, beginning from Saturday next.—Free Press.

EARTHQUAKE IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

Buildings Swayed In New York.

PANIC IN HALIFAX.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

There were sharp earthquake shocks yesterday noon in New England coast from Boston to Maine and also throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and parts of East Quebec but there was no damage.

Tall apartment houses were swayed and crockery were rattled in New York City.—Reuter.

Panic-Stricken People Rush To Streets.

—:o:—

HALIFAX, Nov. 19.

Earthquake tremors caused chimneys to fall in various maritime centres, something like panic swaying the office buildings. Employees rushed to streets and several fainted.

The seismograph in Dalhousie University was put out of commission, preventing full record of the tremors which lasted for two minutes.

Submarine cables were rendered out of action off Newfoundland, indicating that the submarine disturbances had originated from shocks.—Reuter.

U. S. Secretary Of War Dead.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Washington.—The death has occurred of Mr. James Good, Secretary of War.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO EXTORT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Motilal Burman, a Marwari Municipal Commissioner of Howrah, and Mr. Sibnarain Singh have been committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah on charges of conspiracy for extortion and extortion, by putting a person in fear of grievous hurt. It is alleged that a big Marwari was decoyed to a house in Howrah on the pretext of showing it to him for the purpose of sale on favourable terms, and eventually was induced to part with Rs 2,500. The accused have been released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.—A. P.

BHUSAVAL BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Jaigopal To Give Evidence.

BHUSAWAL, Nov. 18.

Jaigopal, the approver in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case, will give evidence on the 25th instant when the trial will be resumed before Mr. Ghaige, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jalgaon, of and Bhagwandas and Sadashiv, who have been arrested in connection with the recent discovery of bombs here. Other important witnesses who are expected to be examined are the First Class Magistrate, Lahore, and Mr. Sadri, Deputy Superintendent, Railway Police, Poona.—A. P.

NON-PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL BILLS BY G. I. P. RY.

—:o:—

MR. L. R. TAIRSEE'S RESOLUTION BEFORE STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee to be held to-day Mr. L. R. Tairsee will move the following resolution:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to give notice to the G. I. P. Railway Company that if the Municipal Bills amounting to Rs. 14,32,000 outstanding against them are not paid within three months of the service of the notice the water-supply to the Company willl be cut off."

WHY SIKHS KEEP AWAY FROM CONGRESS

—:o:—

Kharak Singh's Letter To Kitchlew

SIALKOT, Nov. 19.

Replying to an invitation of Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, asking Sikhs through Sardar Kharak Singh to attend Congress, the latter writes that in his opinion almost the whole of the Sikh community is against participating in the Congress. He agrees with Dr. Kitchley that it would be a great calamity to all concerned if such a thing were to happen but in his opinion the Congress is answerable for all this because it has, by accepting the Nehru Report, established in different forms a destructive system of communalism and while doing so has done flagrant in justice to Sikhs.

"CONGRESS TO BLAME."

"In spite of their strong protests the Congress has not cared a fig for them, thus adding insult to injury. It is the Congress, therefore, and not the Sikh community which is to blame."

Passing on, he says: When the Nehru Committee, All-Parties Convention, and the Congress have, in spite of so many promises and assurances, intentionally ignored the Sikhs he cannot say what they can expect from Dr. Kitchlew who mentions Sikhs only as decidedly in a minority.

BLACKEST BRAND OF INFAMY.

In conclusion, he says: "I do not agree with you that it would be suicidal for the Sikhs to hold aloof from the Congress. Sikhs will ennoble and save the honour of the country by holding aloof from the Congress which has by adopting the Nehru Report fixed upon India's dignity the blackest brand of infamy hat has ever disgraced a nation. Thanking you over again for your kind invitation, I regret my inability to accept it for the reasons given above."—A. P.

FREE AND FULL DISCUSION.

—:o:—

Viceroy Explains Object Of London Conference.

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech performing the opening ceremony of the new Krishna Bridge at Sangli yesterday, said:—

I have listened with great gratification to what Your Highness has said regarding the announcement which it was my duty to make on November 1. I am glad that Your Highness feels, as I myself feel, that great value may be found in the procedure outlined therein which will unable His Majesty's Government before submitting definite proposals to Parliament to have had the advantage of free and full discuussion with representatives both of Your Highness' order and of British India. I have had the privilege for some time of knowing Your Highness in other surroundings and I have learnt to value the work which Your Highness has done as a member to the pleasure I feel in visiting your Highness in your own State and in seeing for myself the results of your good administration. Here in this town of Sangli the signs of prosperity are apparent in the cleanliness and well-being of the streets and in the commodious buildings which house its population.—A. P.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO GERSOPPA FALLS.

KARWAR, Nov. 19.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Birdwood, arrived here on board the H. M. S. "Cornwallis" this morning, 'en route' to the famous Gersoppa falls. The party landed at 8 a.m. and were received by the Collector. After half an hour's stay they left in motors for the Falls.—A.P.

"UNTOUCHABLES" SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

New Turn In The Struggle.

"THREAT" TO HINDU HOTEL KEEPERS.

A new development has taken place in the Satyagraha movement started by the "Untouchables" of Bombay to get equal status for their community in the Hindu society. In addition to the fight for temple-entry, Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, one of the leaders of the "Depressed" classes has issued notices to licenced Hindu hotel-keepers calling upon them to allow the "Depressed" class members admission to their shops which has been so far refused. In case the hotel-keepers follow in the footsteps of some of the "die-hard" temple trustees. Mr. Deorukhkar intends writing to the Municipal Commissioner requesting him to cancel licences issued to them for running restaurants and eating-houses. Detailed plans and programme of the Satyagraha will be decided upon at the meeting to be held on November 24.

Congress Working Committee's Gesture Of Peace.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1f

saying that to take up such an attitude would be playing into the hands of India's enemies. The only right course, to my mind, is now to eschew al distrust and meet the offer of the British Government in the same sincere and generous spirit in which it has been made.

"Considerable misunderstanding seems to prevail about what was said in the course of the debate in the Houses of Parliament. It is argued that inasmuch as responsible Ministers said that the preamble to the Government of India Act and the reservations and conditions therein contained remain in full force, the statement of the Viceroy and the scheme for a Conference mean nothing. This, to my mind, is a very superficial and entirely incorrect appreciation of the real situation. No doubt the preamble as well as the other provisions of the Government of India Act being part of the Statute cannot be altered or modified except by Parliament. It is, therefore, a mere enunciation of the legal position to say that the Viceroy's announurement has not altered the Statute; but this does not mean that the result of the Conference may not be a recommendation to Parliament to alter the Statute, if such an alternation were necessary, in order to give effect to the proposals arrived at at the Conference.

"Morcover, the preamble as it stands does not prevent even full Dominion Status being granted as the result of a Conference if such a step was otherwise desirable, for the preamble does not lay down any particular number of stages or any particular period of time.

CHANGE OF HEART.

"If people would study properly the speech of the Secretary of State in the House of Commons they will realise the complete change of spirit and the sincere desire to do the right thing by India. He said most emphatically and in very clear language that the Birkenhead tone had gone and that there was a complete change of spirit so far as the present Government was concerned. If the British Government and the representatives of India meet and confer together with this new spirit one need not fear that full justice will not be done to India's claims. To my mind everything will depend upon the manner in which Indian representatives conduct themselves and put forward their demands.

FIRST PRELIMINARY.

"The first preliminary to the success of the Conference is that the different interests in the country should adjust their differences and arrive at the greatest measure of agreement. Instead therefore of wasting time in being hyper-critical about the Viceroy's announcement and the speeches in the Houses of Parliament we ought to take time by the forelock and try to bring together Hindus, Muslims, "Depressed" classes and all political parties to agreed proposals about the future Constitution of India. This is a very heavy task and requires great patience, tact and broad-mindedness on the part of Indian leaders. I hope and trust they will rise to the occasion."—A. P.

LEADERS CONFERENCE AND PRESS REPORTS.

—:o:—

Congress Officials Contradiction

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Mr. B. Raja Rau, Under-Secretary, A. I. C. C. Allahabad, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The Conference of representatives of the various political Parties which took place yesterday was a private conference to which no press men were admitted. In spite of this lengthy reports have appeared in the public press purporting to give an annount of the proceedings of the Conference. These reports are not only unauthorised, but are largely incorrect. Another statement in the press referred to a resignation tendered to the Congress Working committee. An explanation is offered for this resignation. This explanation is entirely incorrect.—Free Press.

WHY WHITLEY COMMISSION SHOULD BE BOYCOTTED.

Mr. Ginwalla's Three Reasons.

GOVT. ANTI-LABOUR POLICY CRITICISED.

Labour Extremists' Attack On Congressmen.

Under the auspices of a number of labour organisations in Bombay a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall to support the boycott of the Whitley Commission which arrived in Bombay on Monday night.

Messrs. Ruikar of Nagpur, C. K. Narayanswamy, B T. Ranadive and others addressed the meeting and Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided.

WHY THEY BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Ginwalla explained that he boycotted the Commission on three grounds. In the first place its personnel was objectionable. Whoever had heard of a Labour Commission composed mainly of capitalists? His second objection was about the terms of reference. Everybody knew that the Commission's enquiry was restricted to industrial workers. His third ground was that the Commission was unacceptable in view of the anti-labour policy of Government. How could they co-operate with such a Commission when repression was galore in the country? No Indian worth his salt would come forward to welcome such a Commission. In Bombay, the speaker added, only two gentlemen connected with Labour movement had come forward to give evidence. These were Mr. R. R. Bakhale and Mr. S. C. Joshi. The former was a lieutenant of Mr. N. M. Joshi and the latter represented only a petty union.

"CONGRESS LEADERS DELUDED."

Mr. Ruikar of Nagpur who spoke next regretted the circumstance that the Congress as a body had not boycotted the Whitley Commission so far. The reason according to him was that Congress leaders were deluded by the Viceroy's announcement and therefore they had purposely kept mum.

The speaker then went off at a tangent attacking downright the Indian National Congress and its leaders for what he styled their anti-Labour activities.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy, in a vehement speech, gave the lie to the allegations of Mr. Ruikar against the Congress leaders. Standing as a Congressman, he said, he boycotted the Whitley Commission.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive went much farther than Mr. Ruikar in running down the Congress leaders for their alleged anti-Labour activities. He wantonly attacked eminent national leaders including Mahatma Gandhi whom he regarded an opponent of the labour movement in this country.

After several other speeches had been made the meeting terminated.

PROSECUTION OF MR. B. T. RANADIVE.

—:o:—

Wire To Workers' Welfare League.

In the course of a cable sent to the Secretary, Workers' Welfare League for India, Transport House, London, on behalf of Ranadive Defence Committee it is stated:—

Comrade Ranadive, Secretary, Workers' and Peasants' Party, arrested on sedition charge for an article in the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union organ. Mass meetings being held demanding withdrawal of prosecution. Expect British comrades to agitate for the rescue of the prisoner.

INDIA-ENGLAND SOLO FLIGHT.

Aga Khan Offers £500 As Prize.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN AVIATORS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Aga Khan has offered through the Royal Aero Club a prize of £500 sterling for the first England-India or India-England flight by a person of Indian nationality. The flight must be solo and must be completed within six weeks. The prize will be open for a year from the first January next.—Reuter.

SOWKAR RELIEVED OF RS. 8000

—:o:—

Daring Motor Dacoity In Midnight.

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 19.

What is believed to be the first motor dacoity in the district took place at Bashberia about 20 miles north of Chittagong town in the house of Kamini Kumar Dutt, a rich money lender.

About 30 men appeared in three cars at midnight and attacked the house and when asked who they were they replied: "We are dacoits. Open the door." The door was broken open and the intruders who were armed with weapons left with a booty worth about Rs. 8,000.

Two arrests have been made.—A.P.

—:o:—

Arrest Under Prostitution Act.

The Bombay City Police arrested on Monday night a Parsi, named Sorabji Phirozeshah Engineer and Mrs. Sara Elias, in a house at Ballasis Road, under Sections 3 and 6 of the Prostitution Act. Engineer's wife was removed to a rescue home.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL! FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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